"Gleaner"

The Advocate

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Hotel Directory.

MUIR'S HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, Que.

This favorite Hotel always gives satisfaction to its patrons. No efforts are spared to provide for the comfort of the guests.

Excellent Table, furnished with all delicacies in season.

NEW AND ENLARGED SAMPLE ROOM

accommodation for the convenience of Commercial Travellers.

First-class Stables.

MRS. MUIR,
Proprietor.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, Que.

First-class accommodation for the travelling public.

Sample Rooms for Commercial Men.

Telephone connection with Athelstan and Dundee, Que., and Chateaugay, Malone, Fort Covington and other points in northern New York, free to guests of the house.

First-class table. Delicacies in season.

18-yr. J. P. McMILLAN, Proprietor.

LADD'S HOTEL,

CHATEAUGAY, N. Y.

Parties conveyed to the Lakes, Woods and Chasm. Free Carriage to and from all trains.

Telephone connection with the house.

21-yr CYRELL HUTCHINS, Proprietor.

ALBION HOTEL,

McGILL & ST. PAUL STREETS,

MONTREAL.

Centrally located. Charges moderate.

STEARNS & MURRAY,
28yr Proprietors.

DOMINION HOTEL,

CAZAVILLE, QUE.

This new and well appointed house is now ready for the reception of guests. Good table. Large sample rooms for commercial men. Fire-proof building and fire-proof safe attached to the house. First-class stables.

Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

L. CHRETIEN,
28 Proprietor.

LAROCQUE'S HOTEL,

VALLEYFIELD, Que.

Good Accommodation. Excellent Table

Comfortable Stabling.

A. LAROCQUE, Proprietor.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,

DUNDEE, Que.

Horse and Boat Livery attached, and Guides furnished when required

The Hotel is situated on the Province Line between Dundee, Que., and Fort Covington, N. Y. Daily Ferry to connect with Cars and Boats at Cornwall. Also direct connection with Montreal daily by the M. & C. J. Railway. Daily Stage to and from Malone.

☞ *Agent for Farming Implements.* ☜

JOHN TYE, Proprietor.

KELLY'S HOTEL,

BEAUHARNOIS, Que.

Mr. KELLY announces to his friends that his hotel is provided with a First-class Bar, Comfortable Rooms and Good Tables.

☞ *Livery attached to Hotel.* ☜

Boats and Fishing Apparatus furnished. The best of Fishing on Lake St. Louis. Hotel One Minute's walk from Beauharnois Sulphur Springs.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

ORMSTOWN, Que.

Excellent Table. Good Accommodation.

Comfortable Stabling.

First-class Bar on the premises. The Wines and Liquors are all of the very best quality.

T. H. PALING, Proprietor.

BOURQUE'S HOTEL,

ST. ANTOINE ABBE.

One door west of the old stand. House refitted and re-furnished in firstclass style, affording superior accommodation.

CHAS. BOURQUE, Proprietor.

SALABERRY HOTEL,

(Leduc's old stand)

BEAUHARNOIS.

First-class accommodation for Commercial Men. Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the bar. ISRAEL LEMAY,
Proprietor.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,

VALLEYFIED, Que.

Superior accommodation for Commercial Travellers and the general public; first-class table with Wines and Liquors, Cigars, &c., of the best description at the bar. Good Stabling and Shed accommodation.

ZOTIQUE DUBOIS,
7-ly Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

CAZAVILLE, Que.

This house is beautifully situated two miles from the St. Lawrence, and has recently refitted and furnished with all modern improvements. Bar supplied with choice wines, liquors and cigars.

IMPORTANT TO FISHERMEN.

Every accommodation furnished to parties from a distance wishing to spend a season at fishing. Conveyance to and from the river, and boats, board, &c., at reasonable rates.

THOMAS LEE,
Proprietor.

THE HUNTINGDON ADVOCATE is printed and published in the village of Huntingdon, by Henry D. Somerville proprietor, resident in the village of Huntingdon.

GENERAL NEWS.

LONDON, June 24.—Mr. Stansfeld, secretary for Scotland, answering Mr. Sexton in the House of Commons this afternoon, said the Government had not the power to compel witnesses to give evidence on oath before the commission appointed to investigate the Belfast riots. The Government believed, however, it could secure an adequate enquiry with unsworn testimony.

BERLIN, June 24.—After five years of dead lock between Prussia and England over their respective rights to the appointment of the Protestant Bishops of Jerusalem, Prussia has decided to dissolve the compact of 1841 under which the two countries agreed to alternate in the appointment, and to found an independent Prussian bishopric at the holy city. It is thought that Dr. Reitler, a German missionary, will be the first appointee.

MONTREAL, June 25.—Owing to the mammoth celebration of St. Jean Baptiste day at Rutland, Vt., and the holding of the French-Canadian convention in that town, there was no celebration of the *fete* in Montreal yesterday. Besides the large number of citizens who went to Rutland, many of our French-Canadian citizens went to Quebec, St. Hyacinthe, Papineauville and other places. A grand picnic has been organized by the St. Jean Baptiste association, to be held on the Exhibition grounds on Dominion day.

RUTLAND, Vt., June 25.—At the French-Canadian convention the constitution of the proposed national alliance of St. Jean Baptiste societies of America was referred to a special committee, with instructions to report. The committee unanimously adopted the constitution, and recommended as the first president of the alliance, for the territory of the United States, Major Mallotte, the president of the convention, with instructions to appoint his general officers. This report was adopted by the convention. At the celebration yesterday, the Victoria Rifles band, of Montreal, took the prize at the band contest. The election of general officers of the convocation resulted as follows: President Major Malotte, of the Treasury department at Washington; vice presidents, Dr. Martel, member of Congress for Vermont, and Dr. Mclvlor; secretaries, M. Lanthier, editor of *Le National*, of Plattsburg, and M. Dufresne, editor of *Le Canadien*, of St. Paul, Min. Resolutions were carried tendering Cardinal Taschereau, Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Fabre the congratulations of the convention. Another resolution was carried and telegraphed to the "Grand Old Man" and Mr. Parnell, tendering the best wishes of the French-Canadians of the United States to self-government in Ireland.

Men's Eyes More Sensitive.

A new notion among oculists is that men's eyes are more sensitive than those of women to the colors red, yellow and green.

Merchant Traveler. Corn bread and cabbage taste good until we have fed on canvas back and terrapin.

The Waters of the Schuylkill.

[West Chester Local.]

The chemical reactions daily taking place in the laboratory of nature are immensely interesting, both from their magnitude and their direct influence upon human affairs. The waters of the Schuylkill undergo a number of chemical changes. Above Reading they are so impregnated with sulphuric acid from the drainage of the mines as to be unfit for use in boilers, and have but few fish living in them. At Reading, however, the acid is neutralized by being brought into contact with lime water flowing in from Tulpehocken creek, and the resulting insoluble sulphate of lime is precipitated, forming a bed of gypsum.

Not To Be Seen.

[Texas Siftings.]

"Can I see the mayor?" inquired a member of the city council of the former's servant. "Not at present; he's at dinner." "But my business is very important." "I can not help it, sir; his honor is at steak."

The Noise a Meteor Makes.

Signor Bombicci supposes the detonation of meteors to be that of an explosive gas formed during the surface heating of the mass in the atmosphere and accumulating chiefly in the vacuous space left behind the mass in its very swift flight.

The Farmers' Birds.

[Tribune and Farmer.]

The farmer and fruit-grower who has cultivated habits of observation, says a western entomologist, will soon come to know those birds of most value as insect destroyers. Wrens devour great numbers of cutworms. The crow blackbird picks up any larva it may find in the furrows. So would crows if allowed. They will neither of them pull corn if some of the soaked grain is strewed over the planted field. The robin is a pest among small fruit, when ripening, but at all other seasons a friend to the fruit-growers, and at all times beneficial to the farmer and gardener.

Of fruit-eaters, robins, thrushes, catbirds, bluebirds, cherry birds, orioles and others of that class are well-known. They injure the grain farmer, and the horticulturist only during the fruit season.

Barn owls are inveterate mousers, and in summer time feed on night-flying moths and beetles. They are valuable in destroying mature insects, thus preventing the laying of their eggs. The hawks eat mice, frogs, grasshoppers, snakes, lizards, beetles, small birds and various vermin, according to their species. The crow is an omnivorous eater, but eats less corn than any other food. The proportion of hawks that kill chickens are not more in number, relatively, than of man-eating tigers.

The food of blackbirds consists of cutworms, wire-worms and the larvæ of destructive butterflies.

The climbers include woodpeckers and cuckoos. Nearly all are exclusive insect-eaters. The sapsucker alone is destructive to trees. The yellow-billed cuckoo—common in the northwest—is especially destructive to the American tent-caterpillar.

Wrens and bluebirds are exclusive insect eaters, the bluebirds taking canker worms and codling moths. The white-breasted nuthatch and American creeper live exclusively on tree insects. The finch, lark and plover tribes eat insect larvæ. The meadow lark seeks underground larva.

The plover eats grasshoppers, beetles, gnats, etc. All the warblers destroy a great variety of small insects. The land game birds although classed as graminivorous, eat more largely of insects than other food.

Birds of doubtful utility—so classed—to the horticulturist, but not injurious to the farmer, except the blue-jay—which destroys the nests of small birds—of great utility are robin, catbird, brown thrush, red headed woodpecker, shrike, or butcher-bird, and the blue-jay. There are really but two, the blue-jay and the oriole—if we except the hawk and larger owls—of this class that are injurious to the farmer. A decent man will not kill singing birds, and game birds only in their season. Let the boys of the farm be instructed in the same direction.

A Ball in Rhodes.

[Exchange.]

A ball in a Greek house in Rhodes is a thing forever to be remembered. The dresses of the ladies would provoke a smile from even the most indifferent beholder. Round dances are not much appreciated, but what they really love is a species of romping quadrille, with most complicated figures, through which a master of the ceremonies puts you in villainous French. On one occasion this official insisted on directing us to dance a variety of the lady's chain, which he called "chaine de chevaliers," and which my partner naively remarked was excusable in a place which is everywhere haunted by reminiscences of the knights of Rhodes.

When the romp was over we conducted our partners to the smoking-room, where the chaperones were sitting smoking cigarettes, and where the air was dense with the fumes of tobacco. I noticed that the younger ladies did not venture on the entire control of a cigarette themselves, but pressed their partners to do so, with a view to enjoying an occasional puff. Supper was provided on the most primitive principles—a large dish of tinned lobster salad was put on a table, round which every one crowded. Those who were not lucky enough to secure a knife did not hesitate to plunge their fingers into the tempting dish.

To Prevent Pneumonia.

["Physician" in Cincinnati Enquirer.]

As pneumonia is essentially a congestive disease the best preventive measures are those which avoid the causes of congestion. Pulmonary congestion is favored by too heavy clothing worn in winter weather. A serious error is the supposition that a double set of flannels worn next the skin affords double protection. The fact is that in such a case the inner flannel absorbs all secretion and perspiration, which are there retained by the outer flannel. An almost poultice like action is thus brought about, softening the skin and rendering it highly susceptible to the slightest exposure.

Over-heated, ill ventilated rooms, and the sudden transition from these to the sharp outer air, are other avoidable predisposing causes of the disease. He who uses a cold sponge bath with brisk rubbing every morning, who wears the lightest clothing consistent with comfortable protection, and keeps his living-rooms well ventilated and at a mean temperature of 65 degrees, is employing the best preventive treatment of pneumonia known to sanitary science.

STEPHENSON'S TRIAL TRIP.

The Inauguration of Railways in Belgium —Account of an Eye-Witness.

[Brussels Letter.]

We have just been celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of railways on the continent of Europe. Belgium was the first country on the continent that took up Stephenson's idea at first with anything like alacrity, and on the 5th day of May, 1835, the first official experiment with train locomotives was made at Brussels amid great manifestations of popular wonder and delight, and in presence of King Leopold I, accompanied by the diplomatic corps, his ministers and aides. The inauguration of railways on that occasion was of a most important character, and as I have seen few enough to happen on an account of the proceedings that characterized the 5th of May, ... in Brussels, written twenty-four hours after the great fete, I may be permitted to translate it. Having described the various preparations for the ... and ... the wagons, of one of which he is an occupant, he pictures his sensation as follows.

"No! no! no! you can not form any idea, without having personal experience thereof, of the feeling that masters the entire human system when one sees one's self hurried along for the first time by the power of steam. ... to picture riding a hypogryph ... to be able to understand it, ... no longer a phantasy of Ariosto's, referred ... hardly ... cardinal ... here we are face to face with a grand and solemn reality. The eyes roll in wonder or rather in stupefaction ... and houses are whirled along as if by magic. Transient ... I do not know what took place in the other wagons, but in ours joy reigned supreme. The passengers laughed, wept, or wrung their hands in delight at the speed of the vehicle. And, to complete our happiness, one of my friends, an engineer, seated next to me, whispered in my ear: 'You see that gentleman to my left, that tall looking Anglo-Saxon figure—whose features are so calm and meditative, and whose head is crowned by those white, venerable locks? He is Stephenson, the laureate of Manchester, the genius to whom we owe this wonder of wonders.'

"I immediately addressed myself to Stephenson, who quietly avowed his identity, and when the other passengers in the compartment were made aware of the presence of the great engineer in their midst, we all, without exception, tendered him a frenzied ovation, and he had to shake hands all around and receive the hearty congratulations of his since to Belgian admirers. Without, on the way from Brussels to Mechlin, the spectacle was in every sense worthy the occasion. Stray huts and villages emptied themselves of their inhabitants, who rushed along either side of the railway to feast their gaze on the wonderful engine. Along the passage from end to end we witnessed one long file of men, women, and children.

"Peasants of some seventy winters knelt down in the fields and made the sign of the cross, looking upward to the sky ever and anon, as if in mute prayer, others held their arms extended in the attitude of stupefaction, and somewhat of ectasy. These primitive hearts were laboring under an extraordinary emotion. During all this time oxen and horses, feeding on the pasturages of the prairies around, fled wildly in all directions—the cows bellowing and the horses neighing—terrified beyond measure at the presence of this unknown monster. For biped and quadruped the fascination seemed almost the same.

"What a strange and what a joyous day! Our attention being for a moment turned from the spectacle by three salvos of artillery that hailed our passage at Vilvord, a demonstration that prompted a wag in our company to remark that the ... steeds drawing the train would not, he hoped, be too much frightened by such attentions—we continued our route without ... ing to find till we arrived at Mechlin the same crowd of curiosity-seekers, and to feel the same emotions that dominated us from the start.

"Could you guess the prevailing idea that passed through our minds during the journey? It was this: 'Ah! people cried—'ah if Napoleon had had such a conveyance as this at his disposal, what might he not have won!' This peace festivity, after all, had transfigured itself into a festivity of war. When one compares the slowness of the diligences of the best category with the speed of even the slowest train, one can not but feel astounded at the progress of science. In a short time, however, custom will make us quite familiar with these monsters, and the time will come when the oxen of the field will not even turn aside their heads to look at a train passing by! Thus doth progress march!'"

Georgia's Common Schools.

[Chicago Times.]

In the rural districts three months constitute the school year, and it requires the most rigid economy to keep them going three months with the present appropriation. All the cities and the enterprising towns supplement their pittance from the state school funds by local taxation and maintain excellent schools for about nine months in the year.

Professional Cards.

J. T. McPHERSON,

Surgeon Dentist

Rooms over the Printing Office of the HUNTINGDON ADVOCATE

HUNTINGDON, QUE.

WILL VISIT

ORMSTOWN:

EVERY FRIDAY

HOWICK:

FIRST WEDNESDAY

VALLEYFIELD:

SECOND & FOURTH WEDNESDAY

FRANKLIN CENTRE

THIRD WEDNESDAY

SPECIALTY.—The preservation of the Natural teeth by Gold and Silver fillings. Best quality *English* ... *for* ... *Teeth* ... $10 per set.

... over 500 patients without ... *injurious after effect.*

No charge made for extracting when required by Artificial.

My patrons will please note the ... office in Huntingdon ... *Wednesday* and *Friday*.

N.B.—Those having ill fitting artificial plates can have them made over at a small cost.

Huntingdon, June 1st, 1886.

W. SUTHERLAND, M. D.

ORMSTOWN, QUE.

SURGEON and PHYSICIAN,

Graduate of McGill College, Montreal, in 1871.

Office first door west of Matthew Bookstore.

J. K. ELLIOT,

ADVOCATE,

ELLICE STREET, - - - BEAUHARNOIS

George L. Jordan, M.D.,

Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE at JORDAN BROTHERS' Store, BURKE, N. Y. All calls by day or night promptly attended to Telephone connections. 5-tf

NOTARIAL! The undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he ... the offices of R. HYNDMAN, Secretary-Treasurer, of the ... Council of Huntingdon, in the COUNTY BUILDING in the Village of Huntingdon, on ... *THURSDAY* and remain while detained by business. In the event of any Thursday being a non-judicial day, he will attend on Friday.

L. L. CHEVRIER, N.P.

E. FONTAINE, NOTARY PUBLIC

Ormstown, representing the "Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien" (Loan Society) for the Parish of St. Malachie and the County of Huntingdon (except Hemmingford) will be in attendance at his office, every day to receive applications for the borrowing of money, except Thursdays, when he will attend at the Central Hotel, Huntingdon, for all notorial purposes. Great advantages to borrowers.

Mr. Fontaine also represents the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co.

Ormstown, Oct. 22nd, 1885. 42-yr

DONALD DOWNIE, B.C.L.,

ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.,

(of Downie & Lacoste)

70 St. James Street

MONTREAL.

Will be at Moir's Hotel, Huntingdon, on last Saturday of every month.

Attends all courts in District of Beauharnois.

Accounts for collection addressed to Montreal or left with Geo. Blackford, B. S.C., Chateauguay St., Huntingdon will receive prompt attention. Interviews may be arranged for any evening.

43yr

QUINN & WEIR,

BARRISTERS, &c.

181 St. James Street,

MONTREAL.

One of the firm will attend all Sessions of the Courts in the district of Beauharnois.

Mr. P. A. Smith, Box B, Huntingdon, Agent.

1-yr

ARCHIBALD, McCORMICK & DUCLOS,

ADVOCATES,

1724 Notre Dame Street.

MONTREAL.

Alderman J. S. ARCHIBALD, M. A., B. C. L., Professor Criminal Law, McGill College.

D. McCORMICK, B. C. L.

CHARLES A. DUCLOS, B.A., B.C.L.

Mr. McCormick will attend the Courts in Beauharnois, Ste. Martine and Huntingdon, and give special attention to that District.

Mr. Duclos will follow the Courts in and give special attention to the Districts of St. Hyacinthe and Bedford.

Accounts for collection may be addressed to the firm, Montreal, or M. S. McCoy, Huntingdon.

Maritime Union.

(Montreal Gazette.)

The recent elections in Nova Scotia promise at least one satisfactory result. Since Confederation the three Maritime provinces have defrayed the expenses of separate legislative bodies, altogether out of proportion to the population served. A compilation based on the last Dominion census shows that Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, with an aggregate population of 870,600 maintain fifty-one legislative councillors and 109 members of the assemblies, or in all 160 representatives, to discharge duties that at least one-third the number of the ordinary run of business men are capable to dispose of. Reasoning from the analogy of either Ontario or Quebec our Maritime provinces are certainly over-governed. Ontario, with a population more than double that of the provinces by the sea, manages to get along without a legislative council and with eighty-eight representatives in the governing body, that is to say a province not inferior in resources, in extent, in the difficulties that may arise from the mixture of population and possible diversity of interests, has reason to rejoice rather than lament the limitation of its representation. Even Quebec, retaining a legislative council, and exceeding the combined population of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island by about 600,000, manages to get along with 71 fewer law makers. And it is not alone in the expense of popular representation that our people by the sea put themselves at a disadvantage. Because they have indirectly to bear the expense of three lieutenant-governors and the judges of three Supreme courts, and directly that of three executive councils and three sets of civil servants. Much of this outlay involving taxation might be avoided by a union of the three provinces, and there is reason to think that the disaffection prevailing in some quarters there is largely due to the financial difficulties of the local administrations, caused by unnecessary expense in these respects. If there was any sincerity in the agitation for the separation of Nova Scotia from the Dominion, the members of the movement would first of all have striven for a combination of maritime interests, and Mr. Fielding and his colleagues, at least, should have been induced thereto by the fact that the New Brunswick Legislature was composed of a Liberal majority, and therefore in political sympathy with them. Combined, the Maritime provinces pronouncing for separation might make their edict respected; acting singly, the result of a sectional election conveys only the impression of a party political triumph, and excites no apprehension of either deep seated or intelligent dissatisfaction with the working of Confederation. No candid examination of the results of Confederation upon the Maritime provinces, of the income and outgo of the Federal treasury in respect of them, of the expansion and direction of trade, lends to other result than the conviction that the union has proved profitable to them. It is no doubt desirable that reciprocity with the United States should be had, and that the fish, lumber and coal of the Lower provinces should have free access to the American market, but the failure to obtain this advantage does not rest with the Dominion Government, and it is quite certain that isolated provinces could not obtain better results than have been accomplished by the Dominion as a whole. If the people of Nova Scotia were wisely directed they would seek to consummate a union of the three provinces by the sea within the Dominion, and so avoid the financial difficulties that seem to have been the motive of the recent electoral verdict.

Cheese Markets.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, June 24.—Somebody rose up under the cheese market to-day, whereby a great deal of excitement was created—in the country. Cost at primary points was advanced sharply nearly half a cent. At Belleville a big operator made a bold dash and captured the whole board, which consisted of 2,200 boxes, at 7 7-16c. At Brockville there was much excitement, as all the buyers were bound to have cheese, which resulted in everything being taken, with the market fully ½c higher than a week ago. It is difficult to conceive a reasonable basis for this sharp advance, even though the cable came 6d higher at 38s. A private message favored the idea that some improvement may be expected, but if previous advices, which contained positive opinions be accounted worth anything, then any advance will not prove of a durable nature. The whole tenor of the news from the other side has been one prolonged statement that cheese must rule low in price if it is to be consumed; yet, with all that, here we have a rattling advance and an excited market, which there is absolutely nothing to justify in the legitimate situation. Although it is true that June cheese is a favorite article on the other side and that at one time it could command good prices, there is not the slightest ground for supposing that a June boom will result profitably. The famous one of last year turned out badly, but it seems to have carried no lesson. Turning to the speculative side of the situation some explanation may be offered, which will indicate a reason for the advance. As has been indicated short selling at from 36s down to 32s has been indulged in and at no time have the sellers been able to secure the goods at prices which would compensate for their ventures. And now that the time is approaching when these contracts must be filled either a rush has been made to cover or somebody else has stepped in to hoist the market on the sufferers. Whichever way it is the speculators who sold short stand in to drop some money, over which fact few will complain and many rejoice were it not that the natural course of the market will be seriously interfered with and the business of legitimate traders, who do not try to scoop in everything, will suffer a severe blow. The future contains elements of great uncertainty. There may be a temporary advance in Liverpool, there may a demand for June cheese, but the present excitement in the country may be followed by a black, with the consequences of accumulated stocks and a falling market later. The general opinion is, and that opinion is backed by hard facts, that no material advance can be maintained, and then there is always the contingency that somebody will hammer the market preparatory to engineering another boom. In this market to-day there was no animation, partially because of scanty offerings, and very little business was done. As prices in the country have gone so high, we are forced to follow by by advancing our quotations, although it must be understood that nothing has been done at the advance.

NEW YORK.

The New York *Commercial Bulletin* says:—"Receivers do not seem inclined to give way, and, indeed, a few were talking steadier with 7½c the mark at which they have placed the most desirable goods, and while this might be possible on special orders for strictly dead white, free from the slightest tinge of color, 7½c remains as the highest figure shown on the natural line of trading, and 7c still represents the average bid. The sale of the combination in the country included 1,300 boxes Springville, 9½c; 700 Wyoming, 6¾c; 1,700 Cloverfield, 7c and 1,600 Marshfield, 7c, but against those we cannot as yet hear any bids in excess of 7½c. Indeed, there seems to be an indisposition this season to invest in the combinations on the mere fact that they are such, and shippers, acting on complaints and instructions from abroad, are inclined to take each factory on its natural merits as developed under the tryer."

BROCKVILLE.

Brockville, June 24.—Three thousand five hundred boxes were offered on the board and about 3,000 more outside. The market opened quiet at 7c, but soon became very excited, and finally went up to 7¾c, which figure was freely paid. It was hard to tell exactly what the ruling figure was, but it may be placed at about 7½ to 7¾c. All the offerings were sold.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, *Station D, New York City.*

A MIDNIGHT ALARM.

There is scarcely any fright more alarming to a mother than the ominous sound of croup—so liable at the hour of night. When Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam (for the throat and lungs) is at hand croup and distressing coughs lose half their terrors. It cures coughs, asthma and bronchitis.

RAILROADS IN DISTANT LANDS.

Advent of the Locomotive Into Remote Parts of Asia and Africa.

By the completion last November of the railroad from Cape Town to the South African diamond mines at Kimberley, steam cars have supplanted the tiresome stages and the great ox wagons of the Dutch and British traders for about 700 miles along the direct route toward the Zambesi. The advent of the locomotive into the very region where Moffatt and Livingstone lived among benighted savages is not only an evidence of the substantial progress of South Africa, but also illustrates the impulse that is now moving civilized nations to penetrate new fields of commerce with railroads.

These enterprises seem to be justified by similar ventures already completed. South Africa's 1,532 miles of lines, all owned by Cape Colony, paid all working expenses and maintenance during the first six months this year, and 3 1-2 per cent. to apply on the interest account. The British Burmah railroads returned 6 per cent. dividends last year, and have paid a good interest since the day they were opened. Gen. Strachey, the greatest authority on Indian railroads, estimates that the benefits accruing from her railways to India amount to over 20,000,000 pounds sterling per annum.

England's iron route from the Arabian sea to Afghanistan has reached the Quetta plateau through the Bolan pass. The work on Russia's Transcaspian road is advancing day and night. It is now approaching Merv, and Russia expects to carry it on to Bokhara and Tashkend. For the purpose of giving facilities to her troops, England loaned the money to Cape Colony with which the railroad to Kimberley has just been completed.

From all corners of the world we are hearing of railroads projected, surveyed, or in course of building. In Venezuela, for instance, eight or nine different lines of greater or less extent are under contract, surveys are in progress, grading and track laying are considerably advanced on two lines, and are soon to commence on others. Portugal has granted a concession for a railroad from Delagoa bay in east Africa to the Transvaal border to connect with the Transvaal railroad which is reported will be built by German capital. The more progressive among the Boers say they must have railroad connection with the sea. To its railroads is largely due the fact that South Africa now stands tenth on the list of the chief foreign nations dealing with England.

It is in the Oriental world, however, that new railroad schemes are most rapidly advancing. The king of Siam is eager to connect his capital with the Chinese frontier by rail, and has promised to build this road if the Indian government will build a road through Burmah to meet the Siamese system at the frontier. The leading chambers of commerce in Great Britain sent agents to report upon the feasibility of this project, and Messrs. Hallett and Colquhoun have returned home with enthusiastic endorsements of the scheme. In China the powerful viceroy, Li Hung Chang, has for some time been urging the need of railroads and telegraphs. His influence, aided by the support of other able statesmen, has already given to China over 3,000 miles of telegraphs, manned by Chinese operators, and the little nine-mile railroad near Tientsin, and is paving the way for railroad schemes that, it is believed, will in the course of time reach a large development in China. The railroad that is to connect the chief towns of Siberia is slowly advancing eastward, and surveys for projected lines are in progress in Asia Minor, the Euphrates valley, and Persia.—New York Sun.

The Wines of Many Years Ago.

There were as many wines drunk in the days of Agincourt as now, and the strongest were in the most repute, the best being called, in the old time, "Theologicum," because, when really good wine was desired, the monks were the men most likely to have it, and of whom it was obtained. The theologic wine might be of any of the sorts then in repute—Vernage, a bright red wine, sweetish and rough, from Tuscany; Romany, which Russell calls Rampney of Modena, so that it may have been grown near the Ranagua, and not have been the Greek wine of Romania; Greek Malvoisie, or Malmsey, named from a town on on the bay of Epidaurus, and much grown in Candia; Claret, a white or red wine mixed with honey, and spiced somewhat in the manner of the hypocras; French Muscatels, or Bastards, made from wine blended with honey; Bay of Portugal, if not of Alsace. There were these and many more; but the decided tendency to the blending of wines with sugar and spice perhaps indicate that they were not very well made, or in themselves too palatable.—The Argonaut.

Gentlemen's Neck-Wear in 1800.

At the beginning of the present century it took a gentleman of leisure an hour to tie his cravat. But it was a work of art when accomplished. At that time it was requisite to have, and to carry everywhere with one, a small iron, made for the purpose, to smooth the tie and to produce a thin, equal edge. To prevent a hunch at the back of the neck, it was necessary to fold the cravat of the requisite height, and to remember to fold the one end over, and the other up. No gentleman with the least respect for his appearance could travel without a box eighteen inches long, to contain a dozen plain, a dozen spotted and striped, and a dozen colored cravats, three dozen collars, two whalebone stiffeners, two black silk cravats, and a small flat-iron.—The Argonaut.

Hops.

In New York there continues confidence in the article, without, however, a further advance. As goods are cheap it only needs little more of the style of the crop views that came along last week to invigorate demand. Choice goods are scarce, in few hands, and will easily bring the figures. Quotations are:—State, best, 11c to 12c; state, good and prime, 8½c to 11c; state common, 6 to 8c; state, old crop, 5c to 6c; Eastern, 6c to 9c; California, 6c to 10c.

The Utica *Herald* says:—Something like 225 bales of hops have been purchased by our dealers within the past week, at prices ranging from 2½c to 8½c. Only one lot of each was taken at these extreme prices, the general range being 5c to 7½c. A little firmer tone is evident in the market, occasionally by the scare in regard to vermin among the yards. As we mentioned last week Stockbridge valley is full of vermin. Since then we have learned that the pest has appeared in considerable force both at Waterville and in Otsego county. A few hot days would increase the lice at a rapid rate, and we are likely to get such weather before a great while. Many yards already show their presence in the dark and discolored condition of the vines. Quick, heavy showers would help somewhat, by washing the vermin to the ground. That dealers are prepared for some accident to the new crop is evident from the fact that they practically have the crop of 1885 cornered and put away in storehouses to await some emergency of the kind. It would not be surprising to see hops selling for double the present prices before the first of November.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

WANTED—LADY Active and intelligent, to represent in her own locality an old firm. References required. Permanent position and good salary. GAY & BROS., 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

Peter Brady,
HELENA.
AGENT FOR THE
HEINTZMAN PIANO,
—THE CELEBRATED—
DOHERTY ORGAN,
—AND THE—
NEW WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINE.
Intending purchasers would find it to their advantage to get my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WALL PAPER.

YOU CAN BUY
WALL PAPER
Cheaper from
Wm. E. Potter,
MONTREAL,
Than you can from any other house in Canada.

LOOK AT THE PRICES!
Canadian Wall Paper, - - 4c per roll.
English Wall Paper, 22 in. wide, 5c per roll
American Wall Paper, 6 to 15c, worth 15 to 25c per roll.
Beautiful Gilt Paper, 20 and 25c, same as other stores sell at 50 and 75c.

BORDERS! BORDERS!!
AT
Less than Half Price.

REMEMBER THE ADDRESS
1375, NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.
Only 50 yds. from the C. P. R. Depot.
Samples sent free by mail to any address in Canada.
"Samples can be seen at Mr. J. D. Bicknell's Huntingdon, where any orders which may be left will have immediate attention."
48.

KING'S EVIL

Was the name formerly given to Scrofula because of a superstition that it could be cured by a king's touch. The world is wiser now, and knows that

SCROFULA

can only be cured by a thorough purification of the blood. If this is neglected, the disease perpetuates its taint through generation after generation. Among its earlier symptomatic developments are Eczema, Cutaneous Eruptions, Tumors, Boils, Carbuncles, Erysipelas, Purulent Ulcers, Nervous and Physical Collapse, etc. If allowed to continue, Rheumatism, Scrofulous Catarrh, Kidney and Liver Diseases, Tubercular Consumption, and various other dangerous or fatal maladies, are produced by it.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only powerful and always reliable blood-purifying medicine. It is so effectual an alterative that it eradicates from the system Hereditary Scrofula, and the kindred poisons of contagious diseases and mercury. At the same time it enriches and vitalizes the blood, restoring healthful action to the vital organs and rejuvenating the entire system. This great

Regenerative Medicine

Is composed of the genuine *Honduras Sarsaparilla*, with *Yellow Dock, Stillingia*, the *Iodides of Potassium* and *Iron*, and other ingredients of great potency, carefully and scientifically compounded. Its formula is generally known to the medical profession, and the best physicians constantly prescribe AYER'S SARSAPARILLA as an

Absolute Cure

For all diseases caused by the vitiation of the blood. It is concentrated to the highest practicable degree, far beyond any other preparation for which like effects are claimed, and is therefore the cheapest, as well as the best blood purifying medicine, in the world.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
[Analytical Chemists.]
Sold by all Druggists: Price $1;
Six bottles for $5.

MARK YOUR CLOTHING.

I WILL SEND A NICE STENCIL plate, bottle of indelible ink, brush and box, to any address post paid, for 35 cents. Address,
GEO. J. FENTON,
10-3mos. Fort Covington, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED for DR. SCOTT'S beautiful Electric Corsets. Sample free to those becoming agents. No risk, quick sales. Territory given. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address DR. SCOTT, 842 Broadway, NEW YORK.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

WE have once more got settled in our brick block, and now have a complete stock in the FURNITURE LINE. Having bought our goods for ready "cash" we can sell at

Prices that are sure to take.

Our line of BEDROOM SUITES are the nicest we have ever had; and what is better still we can sell them at prices that give the best value we ever offered.

Just think of it, a nice HARDWOOD BEDROOM SUITE 7 pieces for $22.00.

Our PARLOR SUITES in Hair Cloth and Raw Silk we are offering at prices that are

SPLENDID VALUE.

Drop in and see our line of CENTRE TABLES, in Hardwood and Walnut, the nicest line ever shown in Huntingdon.

Our HARDWOOD BEDSTEADS at $5.00 & $5.50 are as good value as can be got in Montreal.

Also a nice line of WINDOW POLES, just the thing to trim the windows in your parlor with.

A full stock of everything in the furniture line, at prices that must be appreciated when known.

To those intending to furnish "New houses or old" we would just say, drop in and see our stock, and I think we can suit you both as regards quality and prices.

A. G. HENDERSON.
CENTRAL BLOCK,
Huntingdon, Dec. 16th, 1885. 16yr

Burdock
Blood
Bitters.
WILL CURE OR RELIEVE
BILIOUSNESS,
DYSPEPSIA,
INDIGESTION,
JAUNDICE,
ERYSIPELAS,
SALT RHEUM,
HEARTBURN,
HEADACHE.
DIZZINESS,
DROPSY,
FLUTTERING OF THE HEART,
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH,
DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,
And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.
T. MILBURN & CO. Proprietors, TORONTO.

ASSAYING PRECIOUS METALS.

A Talk with a Man Who Makes a Business of It.

[New York Mail and Express.]

"Some queer things happen in our line of business," remarked the proprietor of an assay and refining establishment to a reporter. He was in the basement of his house, where the smelting furnaces were glowing at white heat. He looked like an alchemist seen in pictures bending over the furnace to invent a process of making gold. He put down a ladle red hot, removed a small skull cap from his head, and continued.

"You see, we take the sweepings from factories to private individuals and extract the metal. Well, very often people that were once wealthy come in and part with their silver service or gold ornaments in order to get the cash right down. The pawnbrokers will give nothing on them because perhaps they are out of style. We give them the intrinsic value of the metal, less the expense of refining. Ladies frequently bring their silver dinner sets in order to raise money. Some part with their wedding presents given to them twenty and thirty years ago. I can see the way they act that only stern necessity has compelled them to part with what was given to them in happy and prosperous times. Three weeks ago a young man strayed in casually. He said he had a piece of ore and wanted to have it assayed. 'I picked it up accidentally,' he said, 'a few days ago in Pennsylvania, where I was spending vacation.' The specimen we assayed proved a wonderful one. It turned out [illegible] in gold and [illegible] in silver. The young man nearly went wild. He hastened back to Pennsylvania and purchased the land where he found the ore. If the land is rich with that kind of ore it will be a bonanza.

"We smelt down and refine every description of jewelry and assay a large amount of specimen ore which has already been examined and disposed of as far as the mine is concerned forever. Photographic wastes have become enormous within the last few years. The trimmings from the paper, which are on a surface of nitrate of silver, amount to thousands of dollars annually in saving. Each photograph gallery is careful to save the trimmings and have them reduced. It is only of recent years that the sweepings from jewelry factories are saved. My grandfather commenced business in New York seventy-five years ago. He tried to teach the people the value of savings. My father succeeded in a measure in showing the business people what a great piece of economy it was to save the trimmings and sweepings of all metals. Why, twenty years ago I knew a jewelry factory that threw away $[illegible] to the pound of discarded trimmings. They would thrash their office boys if they did not put the stuff in the ash barrel. To day if the boys put it in the ash-barrel they will be treated with this severity. So much for a change to strict economy in metal."

"What do you do with the metal after it is refined?"

"We sell it again to the jewelers and dealers. It does not deteriorate by the process of refining, but puts on a brighter look than ever."

"Will the trade amount to anything yearly."

"Yes, to millions. I have furnaces here and in Newark and keep them running all the time. The sweepings alone would amount to millions throughout the city. In these days nothing must be lost."

A Girl at the Front Gate.

[St. Louis Magazine.]

Heaven bless the girl at the front gate with peach-bloom on her cheeks and love light in her eyes. Men would shut her out of our literature, but I am not one of them. The girl at the front gate is one never grow old to those who have been there with her. Years may come and go, but the music of the low voice at the front gate will not be stilled, and the memory of the cherry lips kissed at the front gate will hold out faithful to the end. What if the old gate does sag and its hinges rattle and its latch refuse to hold it shut? What if the posts are shaky and some of its pickets gone. We love the dear old relic still.

We love it for the sake of the girl who used to stand out there by it with roses on her cheeks and nectar on her lips. We held the old gate up and counted the stars and bid good bye, and then counted the stars again. How many times of a night was good-bye said? How many times did lips meet o'er the old dear gate? The old gate knows, but it will never tell. The old front gate may have counted the kisses, but I never did. I am sure that the girl with the peach-bloom cheeks never did. And what of the girl with the peach-bloom cheeks? Ah, me! she married another. She forgot her vows at the old front gate, as some girls will, and married a richer and handsomer man.

And I? Well, I went off to another front gate, where there were other peach-bloom cheeks and other lips as sweet, and just as many stars to count. And now I have a front gate of my own, and a girl of my own with peach-bloom cheeks, who counts the stars with the boy of the girl whose vows made with me at the first front gate were broken. But he is a true, good boy, and my girl is a good, true girl, and Heaven bless them both as they stand to-night at the old front gate.

A Timely Interruption.

[New York Sun.]

"Has any one ever proposed to you before?" he asked tenderly after the important question had been put and satisfactorily answered.

"George Simpson came very near it only last night, she replied, shyly. "He was just on the point of asking me to be his wife when mamma came into the parlor. But I am very glad she did," went on the girl earnestly; "I don't think that I would have been happy with George."

THE ELEPHANT AND COW

As Seen by a Visitor to the Coney Island Beach.

[Elizabeth B. Custer's Letter.]

Of course I asked at once to be shown the elephant. I had hardly thought, having seen him only at a distance before, that the animal would have his ear at the level of a four storied house, but, though so immense, his proportions are very good and he is very well colored. A band played "Yankee Doodle" from a balcony built around his trunk. Of the two doors standing hospitably open we chose one, but found a placard directing us to "enter by the other leg." The spiral staircase winding up the leg brought us to a door on which "stomach-room" was printed. Feeling sure it was a newly invented name for restaurant I asked for refreshment. It was only his first story, and the clicking of billiard-balls explained for what purpose he was done off in compartments. Ascending more stairs we entered the elephant's interior. Hung round as he was with pictures of monstrosities and peopled with venders of useless wares, I rather thought Jonah to be envied. In the way of interiors he had the best of it in point of exclusiveness.

By investing more "5 cents for admission" we could have explored many rooms on the skies. I rather congratulated myself that I was too tired that day, for one of this week's papers describes an adventurous woman who left her party to examine the "throat ravine." As a tourist she was evidently thorough, for she dropped down into darkness by mistake, and evidently the bellowing of a real elephant in his native jungle could not have pierced the air more strenuously than did the cries of the terrified woman.

How rewarded we were when at last we climbed up to his majesty's eyes. Looking through a great circle of several feet, made of an artificial eyelash, [illegible] our eyes [illegible] over the extravagance of gaudy roofs of pleasure places and rested beyond where the beautiful sea seemed so much more blue and dazzling framed in by the circle. A line of white-fronted breakers advanced through the blue green waves to the white sands of the shore. Through the air waves of soft smoke followed the swiftly moving steamers, while little sailing boats darted and frolicked in the wind. The same circle took in the clear-cut outlines of the Never-sink coast, jutting out into the sea. It is there that one homeward bound sees first the lights which are the finest on the coast, telling him with a welcoming presage of a smaller light awaiting him—a light in the window for me.

We could not be said to have done the elephant thoroughly unless we ascended to his spinal column. Here, from the pavilion, we took in fifty miles of land and sea.

Afterwards, as we walked through the street of Coney Island, our stroll was a continual invitation to vary life by some dissipation for the inevitable "5 cents." We were invited to have our silhouettes taken, the capacity of our lungs tested, and the future revealed by a modern sybil. One in our party, at the head of a great corporation, and on whom the cares of life pressed most heavy, knew better than any of us how to get enjoyment out of everything. He took home not only a silhouette of himself, but a very clever revelation of his character from the fortune-teller, to impress his wife with his new-found traits.

I confess to lingering longest over the cast-iron cow. She stands serenely under a highly-bedecked awning, evidently refunded and retailed for this summer's campaign. There is just one thing lacking to complete the delusion of her genuineness. There should be invented internal machinery that would switch round her well crimped tail. As it is, the cardinal ribbon that ties its exuberant wavelets is without a flutter, even when the impertinent flies buzz round in swarms.

A "simple village maiden," doing the milk-maid, has just pressed the spring, and, after filling a glass with milk which flowed from the well-filled udder, she accompanied the 10 cents' worth of lacteal fluid with a voluble and gratuitous conversation.

Chinese Girls and Matrimony.

[[illegible] Review.]

Our American girls occasionally commit suicide through disappointment at not getting married, but it will surprise them to learn that the Chinese young ladies have such a dread of the matrimonial chain that they frequently prefer death to marriage. "Of all people," said Confucius, "women are the most difficult to manage. If you are familiar with them they become forward, and if you keep them at a distance they become discontented." So many are the disabilities of married women that many girls prefer going into Buddhist or Taouist nunneries, or even committing suicide, to trusting their future to men of whom they can know nothing but from the interested reports of the go-betweens.

Archdeacon Gray, in his work on China, states that [illegible] eight young girls residing near Canton, "who had been affianced, drowned themselves in order to avoid marriage. They clothed themselves in their best attire, and at 1 o'clock, in the darkness of the night, having bound themselves together, they threw themselves into a tributary stream of the Canton river."

Artistic Weeping.

Few women look pretty or even interesting in tears, though it has long been a pleasant fiction in poetry and romance to suppose that they do. Many women, some men, most children, make most disfiguring and distorting grimaces while crying, and the lady who thinks she can work upon a man's feelings by a liberal display of tears, should carefully study a becoming mode of producing them before her looking-glass.

A Picturesque English Dialect.

[The Nation's Review.]

A queer folk have evolved the Upton-on-Severn dialect, which is brimming with humor, not always of the conscious kind. Their phrases are particularly pithy, with a marked poetic quality as, "at the edge of night," for "just before dark," and "by scowl or brow," for "judging by eye and not by rule or measure." "A good man round a barrel," they say of one given to drink, "but no copper." They call an "adder" one who enlarges upon the truth. "High-minded" is also said of a sermon shot over the heads of the hearers. "Disabills" is applied to working clothes. For unwell "[illegible]" is used; "It seemed that comical as I couldn't eat no little." A child who resembles his parent becomes the very "moral" (model) of him.

Some nouns which are general in our common speech take on a special meaning, as "acquaintance" for "sweetheart" and "garment" for "chemise." So "haver-de-pois" avoirdupois is an adjective signifying in doubt, mentally on the balance." "Frame" is used for "skeleton"—"[illegible] nor a trace." We trace the origin of "tramway" in "tram," a framework or a loose arrangement of stout parallel rails on short legs, or blocks, for supporting casks. The [illegible] yet retains such exclamations as "by golly" and "by gum," "consarn ye," "dern ye," "chock full," its game of "duck stone," etc. Exotic seem "algerining," for prowling about with intent to rob, and "[illegible]" for "workhouse." Distinctly poetic is "eye servant," said of a new cheese-press which, if not constantly watched and turned, will not work.

A pretty phrase also is that of "borrowed days" applied to the first eleven days of May, which in old style were the last eleven of April. The unseasonable weather which often overpowers makes the English May as much a pious fraud of the almanac as our own is accounted for by the Chester folk in this wise: "Well, you see, we're only i' the borrowed days yet." Our Indian summer is unknown to them, and this they call the repaying of the borrowed days. Almost gone out of fashion, we are told, is the picturesque "bedgown" worn at work, and never in bed. And the grinning of a Cheshire cat is, we regret to report, an unsolved mystery.

A Curious Experiment.

With the aid of a pair of compasses or pencil and a bit of string carefully draw two concentric half circles; that is, from the same center, and one about half an inch within the other. The size of the design makes but little difference, but the result is more easily seen if the diagram is as large as convenient. Divide this double half circle into a number of compartments, and in each place a letter of the alphabet, a numeral or a name, as the fancy may dictate, the object being that there shall be no possible mistaking of one compartment for another. Rule straight lines from each compartment to the common center.

Now take a small button—a shoe button, is as good as any—and fasten a bit of fine silk thread about eight inches long to it, making a knot in each end of the thread. Now, let one of the party take the thread by the end and hold it so far above the figure that the button shall hang about an inch and a half above the paper. Let him fix his mind firmly upon one of the compartments and then close his eyes. Very soon the button will develop a pendulum like motion, and before long, generally in about three minutes, it will begin to move toward the compartment of which the holder is thinking.

It really seems, at the first glance, that the button itself is influenced by the unconscious exertion of will on the part of the experimenter. But close investigation will reveal the fact that the hand moves with a slight, tremulous motion, which, being transmitted through the fine thread, moves through the button. Much amusement can be had by putting the names of the party in the compartments, and then seeing of which one the experimenter is thinking.

Beecher's Simple Test.

[Boston Herald.]

A man of my age is, of course, liable to a loss of mental ability, either sudden or gradual. Naturally, I have thought of it frequently. As I could hardly expect to discern the depreciation in myself, I have settled on a simple and effectual test. The aspect of my congregation, as they listen to my preaching, is fully as familiar to me as my face is to them. Any change in them would certainly be apparent to me. I know exactly by their manifestations when they are thrilled, when they are amused, when they are careless, when they are bored and, whenever I see that they are more than temporarily put into the last two conditions by my preaching, I shall stop. Seriously, now, I shall preach just as long as I hold the interested attention of my people, and no longer. They will inevitably let me know when my sermons become disliked.

Wheat Land on the Pacific Coast.

It is estimated that there are 100,000,000 acres of land on the Pacific coast of the United States that are especially adapted to wheat culture. Of this California has 25,000,000, or one-fourth of the whole; Oregon has 18,000,000 acres. Colorado and Idaho 10,000,000 each; Montana, Utah, and Wyoming 7,000,000 each, and the great bulk of all this wheat land yet lies untouched.

The Mulatto Disappearing.

[Savannah News.]

It is certain that the belief throughout the south is that the mulattoes are gradually disappearing. In view of the attention which this race question is exciting the next census will be looked for with deep interest. It is safe to predict that those who hold to the amalgamation theory will suffer a great disappointment. The tendency is away from and not towards amalgamation.

DYSPEPSIA.

Sedentary habits, mental worry, nervous excitement, excess or imprudence in eating or drinking, and various other causes, induce Constipation followed by general derangement of the liver, kidneys, and stomach, in which the disorder of each organ increases the infirmity of the others.

The immediate results are Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Foul Breath, Heartburn, Flatulence, Dizziness, Sick Headaches, failure of physical and mental vigor, distressing sense of weight and fullness in the stomach, and increased Costiveness, all of which are known under one head as Dyspepsia.

In every instance where this disease does not originate from scrofulous taint in the blood, AYER'S PILLS may be confidently relied upon to effect a cure. Those cases not amenable to the curative influence of AYER'S PILLS alone will certainly yield if the PILLS are aided by the powerful blood-purifying properties of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

Dyspeptics should know that the longer treatment of their malady is postponed, the more difficult of cure it becomes.

Ayer's Pills

Never fail to relieve the bowels and promote their healthful and regular action, and thus cure Dyspepsia. Temporary palliatives all do permanent harm. The fitful activity into which the enfeebled stomach is spurred by "bitters," and alcoholic stimulants, is inevitably followed by reaction that leaves the organ weaker than before.

"Costiveness, induced by my sedentary habits of life, became chronic. AYER'S PILLS afforded me speedy relief. Their occasional use has since kept me all right." HERMANN BRINGHOFF, *Newark, N. J.*

"I was induced to try AYER'S PILLS as a remedy for Indigestion, Constipation, and Headache, from which I had long been a sufferer. I found their action easy, and obtained prompt relief. They have benefited me more than all the medicines ever before tried." M. V. WATSON, *152 State St., Chicago, Ill.*

"They have entirely corrected the habit, and vastly improved my general REV. FRANCIS B. HARLOWE, *Atlanta*, [illegible]

"The most effective and the easiest I have ever found. One dose will [illegible] my bowels and free my head from pain." PAGE, *Richmond, Va.*

"A sufferer from Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and Neuralgia for the last [illegible] years, AYER'S PILLS have benefited me more than any medicine I have ever taken." HOGAN, *Needmore, Brown Co., Ind.*

"For Dyspepsia they are invaluable." HAYES, *Mexia, Texas.*

AYER'S PILLS,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell,

BARRE & CO.
DEALERS IN
Canadian Wines,
186 & 188 FORTIFICATION LANE,
(Hawes' old vaults basement of Nordheimer's Hall.)
MONTREAL. 3lyr

C. PREVOST
POWERSCOURT
Has on hand a large stock of
SHINGLES, at $2 per M.
HEMLOCK LUMBER, 12 ft., $8 per M.
do 14 to 20 ft., $10 per M
do 20 to 30 ft., $12 per M.
ALSO
Lumber and Wood of all kinds at reasonable prices. 15-yr

JAS. A. MILLAR
PRINCE STREET, HUNTINGDON, Que.
MANUFACTURER OF
CARRIAGES & SLEIGHS.
ALSO,
All kinds of LIGHT and HEAVY WAGONS kept on hand and built to order at reasonable rates.
Repairing promptly and neatly done. All work guaranteed.
Huntingdon, Mar. 8th, 1884

Caskets & Coffins.
The Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Caskets and Coffins in all styles and prices.
Burial Robes, Coffin Plates, &c., kept in stock.
First-class Hearse. Prices reasonable.
MRS. A. HENDERSON

HONEST TUG.

THIS young horse is rising 3 years old, is of a dark bay with small markings; has taken a 1st and a 3rd prize in competition with heavy draft colts of the district; he possesses many of the qualities of the model draft horse; has large circular hoofs, good weight of clean flat bone, symmetrically formed body, combined with a free and easy action. His sire was the imported horse Sir Colin, dam Lucky Jean. He is therefore brother to the superior horse Royal Duke, which has made such a good record in heavy draft show rings, having taken 3 1st and 2 2nd prizes at the District Shows held at Huntingdon, 1st at the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal in 1884, and two 1st prizes at the Napierville County shows. He will stand at his own stable, Hinchinbrooke, one mile west of Dewittville. TERMS—to insure, $6. JAMES GILBERT, Proprietor.
Hinchinbrooke, May 1st, 1886. 17-8

NOTICE.

JUST received part of a car load of Southern Sweet Fodder Corn, which will be sold cheap.
JOHN McCAFFREY,
Trout River Lines.
May 27th, 1886. 20

Washing Dress Materials!

For various reasons the light and airy washing fabrics will be fashionable this season, but chiefly because they are so inexpensive, and look quite new after every washing and doing up; also, because they are specially adapted for trimming with lace, which is undoubtedly the trimming of the season. Laces of all kinds and colors will be used for out door wear, from the narrow flounce to the entire covering for the skirt. We have just received a large variety of the new washing materials, and we also have all the new laces to match at remarkably low prices.

The washing dress materials consist of
Dotted Swiss Muslins,
India Muslins, Victoria Lawns,
India Linens, Mikado Spots,
Madras Muslins, Japanese Stripes,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

MANTLES!

Those who have seen our Spring importation of Mantles and Jackets are highly pleased with our styles and prices.

DAILY ARRIVING:
New Goods in Every Department.
Inspect [illegible]

DRESSMAKING DEPT.
Perfect Fitting and Moderate Charges

LIGGET & HAMILTON,
1883 & 1885 Notre Dame St.
MONTREAL.

CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS,
HUNTINGDON.
BRUNET & CO. Proprietors.
Importers and Dealers in all kinds of
MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS
GRAVESTONES, TABLETS, ETC.
AGENTS FOR
Kinney's "Patent Tubular Fountain Enclosure for Cemetery Lots, Double or Single Graves, Monuments &c.
Special Bargains in the above.
By strict attention to business, and punctuality in the execution of all orders intrusted to us, we hope to receive a share of public patronage. *Prices as low as good workmanship and first-class material will warrant.* Call and examine our extensive stock before purchasing. *Satisfaction Guaranteed.*

CASKETS & COFFINS
Always on hand, a fine assortment Caskets and Coffins in all sizes
BURIAL ROBES, PLATES, Etc.,
Always on hand.
Orders filled at all hours, and prices moderate.
N. B.—Purchasers can have the use of Hearse free.
20—tf H. SHANKS.

T. K. MILNE
HUNTINGDON, QUE.
Agent for the celebrated
SAFES
OF
GOLDIE & McCULLOCH,
GALT, ONT.

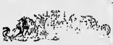
House
Cleaning!
Don't fail to have on hand a supply of
DARLING'S DIPLOMA SOAP
It gives paint a NEW and BRIGHT appearance, and is highly recommended for its *Purifying* and *Cleansing* qualities. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.
Manufactured only by DARLING & BRADY, Montreal.

HAGYARD'S
YELLOW OIL

FREEMAN'S
WORM POWDERS.
Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

The Advocate is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance, and all payment of arrearages is made as required by law. Remember that the publisher must be notified when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrearages must be paid.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau, where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.



THE ADVOCATE.

HUNTINGDON, JULY 1, 1886.

STE. BARBE'S claim to municipal rights will be established at the next session of the Superior Court at Beauharnois, the latter part of September. The bill lately passed by the Legislature does not settle the matter beyond dispute. The most regrettable feature of the whole business is that the County should be at the loss of some three or four hundred dollars expenses in a fruitless opposition to the bill to suit the whims and fancies of a few would-be rulers who are beginning to find out that they cannot rule the county just as they would like to.

AN important event in the history of Canada occurred on Monday June 28th, when the first through train to British Columbia over the Canadian Pacific Railway left Dalhousie Square station, Montreal. Fully five thousand people attended to witness the starting of the train on its long pilgrimage of nearly 3,000 miles, including the city council in a body, and many leading citizens. At 8 o'clock p.m., (or 20 o'clock according to the time-table, for the company has adopted the 24-hour standard time) the train of ten cars moved off, amid salvos of artillery and cheers from thousands.

CUBA, through its representatives in the Spanish Congress, has presented a demand for the concession of Home Rule to the province, and a Parliamentary body. The principle of decentralization will probably be stubbornly opposed by the conservative Spaniards, although the strife to obtain Home Rule for Ireland must have a far-reaching effect upon nations whose sway over dependencies has been marked by greater oppression than that which has emanated from Great Britain's government. Rebellion after rebellion has collapsed in Cuba and an appeal for redress through legislative methods may in time put a stop to the grievances of which the Cubans complain.

THE plea of Mr. Dupuis in the action he has instituted against the corporation of the County of Huntingdon to recover the sum of $250 for his services in opposition to the Ste. Barbe bill, sets forth, among other things, that on one of his trips to Quebec Mr. Dupuis was told by Dr. Cameron that in all probability his services would not be required further, as he, Dr. Cameron, had effected a compromise with the promoters of the bill whereby the bill would be so amended as to save further opposition, but that Dr. Cameron did not explain the nature of the compromise. In reference to this the Doctor stated to the council, at the meeting on Monday, that he had explained the compromise to Mr. Dupuis: but he did not condescend to explain it to the council. It would be interesting to know, in view of the statements Dr. Cameron has already made concerning his "conscientious" vote on the Riel resolutions and on the financial policy of the Government, how far his conduct was governed by the compromise affected on the Ste. Barbe affair. If he does not care to explain it now, he will get an opportunity to do so before many months shall pass.

POINTS of law should always be clearly stated. It is a settled point of international law that all nations are entitled to the freedom of the high seas. A complication of the pending fisheries dispute grows out of the question as to where the high seas actually begin off the northeastern coast. It has been granted that each country's jurisdiction extends over the water for three nautical miles out from the land. There is a difference of opinion as to where the three-mile line should be drawn. The British are on record as asserting that the line should be three miles at sea following each jot and indentation of the shore. The United States has insisted that the line should be drawn across the mouth of wide bays, from headland to headland. Reversing the views of their government authorities, the New England fishermen insist on the right to fish in Canadian bays, if three miles from the shore by the British style of measurement, while our Government would keep the fishermen three miles beyond the line from cape to cape, by the United States rule of drawing the line, which is also the Canadian rule. This vital question regarding the national jurisdiction over the waters of great bays must evidently be settled by an international law decision, before all danger of future troubles in regard to fishing rights is ended.

Fishing on the St. Lawrence.

IN WHICH THE WRITER CATCHES A BIG FISH.

"Oh, the bright moonlight, give me love,"

Especially when we have caught a muscalonge which measured a trifle over 3 feet. None of our party of 6 were so fortunate; however, the time passed pleasantly, in rowing and viewing the beautiful islands here and there. On one island we found a small band of fishermen who spend their time here most of the summer in procuring fish for the Montreal market, having artificial ponds to keep all fish that they are fortunate to get unharmed, and they had a nice variety of the same. We also called on a party of Indians, the smoke of whose camp fires curling up amongst the evergreens made a pretty and attractive sight; we found them making baskets of various size and shape and quietly watching their camp fires; a papoose was reposing in a little hammock made especially for itself and nothing prevented it breathing the pure fresh air but the smoke from the fire near by. Their canoes, 3 in number, were hewn out of logs and one we learned was about 30 feet in length; in these were brought all necessary articles for their wants while making their baskets and stay for a few weeks, when I suppose they will return to their homes at St. Regis. At the twilight hour one of our party remarked that we should notice the sun on one side of lake and moon on the opposite, each about the same size and also distance from the horizon, which indeed was a fine tableaux and of about as short duration. Then we caught another fish and went home happy.

M. T. C.

LONDON, June 28.—Mr. Parnell addressed an audience of 5,000 persons, a majority of whom were Irishmen, at Cardiff, Wales, to-night. He was received with the greatest enthusiasm. He commenced by remarking upon the courtesy and attention with which English audiences listened to him. Continuing, he said that Mr. Gladstone had chosen the very first instant possible to strike an effective blow for Ireland. Mr. Parnell concluded with a humorous reference to the *Times* having printed a letter from a Commoner dated Saturday commenting on Mr. Parnell's speech on Saturday night. He said they must either have dragged the Commoner out of bed or the printer's devil wrote the letter.

The Calgary *Herald* of 14th June says: "The half-breed commission is sitting at the present time in town. The Government are to be congratulated on the prompt measures that have been taken in this matter. Scrip is selling this year at a phenomenally high price. Last year the highest prices paid were from 55 to 60 cents on the dollar. This year 75 cents have already been paid and the owners are now asking 83."

The Department of Agriculture were recently informed that a case of pleuro-pneumonia had been discovered among the American cattle landed by Canadian steamships at Birkenhead, Eng. This naturally led to minute enquiry to ascertain from what part of the country the diseased animal came. It is gratifying to know that the animal has been traced to Buffalo, N. Y. The point is interesting as it relieves the Canadian cattle exporters from even the suspicion of shipping animals of that kind that cattle shippers have a reputation to protect, and they do it well.

LONDON, June 28.—Mr. Thomas P. O'Connor, speaking at Liverpool this evening, ridiculed the argument that the passage of Mr. Gladstone's bill would result in the flooding of England with Irish labor. On the contrary, he said it was the act of union that caused the vast incursion of Irishmen into Great Britain and America with the consequent lowering of wages.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 24.—Lady Macdonald and a large party took an excursion over the new Regina and Long Lake railroad yesterday. They were highly delighted with the Qu'Appelle valley, where the new town of Sussex is located. The railway enters the valley by a ravine six miles long, with a descent three hundred feet to Long Lake, where the landscape is unsurpassed. This must be a most attractive place for tourists.

Lord George Hamilton, who was first lord of the admiralty in the Marquis of Salisbury's cabinet, denies on behalf of the Conservative Government that Lord Carnarvon had any authority to negotiate with Mr. Parnell on behalf of the cabinet.

DEATHS.

MACDONALD—At Rosebank, Laguerre, on the 29th inst., John Macdonald, merchant, a native of Invernesshire, Scotland, aged 82 years, 10 months and 1 day.

Funeral on Thursday at one o'clock.

Palpitation of the heart, nervousness, tremblings, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back, and other forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pills, made specially for the blood, nerves and complexion.

In no other medicinal preparations have the results of the most intelligent study and scientific inquiry been so steadily and progressively utilized as in Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It leads the list as a truly scientific preparation for all blood diseases.

No injurious effects can follow the use of Ayer's Ague Cure in the treatment of malarial diseases. It contains, besides a specific and unfailing antidote for miasmatic poison, other remedial agents which unite to expel the poisonous humors, purify the system, and leave it in a healthy and reinvigorated condition.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipt, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 *Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.*

SODA WATER!

For a cool refreshing drink of SODA WATER, just the thing for hot weather, go to JAMES FORTUNE.
Huntingdon, June 30th. 25tf.

Auction Sale.
OF
STANDING HAY.

The undersigned will sell by public auction at the residence of the late George Ellis, New Ireland, on Tuesday, July 6th, 1886, 50 acres of first class timothy hay. 6 months credit. Sale at 2 p.m.
A. PHILPS.

SPORTS AND GAMES
under the auspices of the
HUNTINGDON FIRE BRIGADE,
SATURDAY, July 3. 1886,
—ON THE—
Fair Grounds, Huntingdon.

A good programme of events has been prepared, for which suitable prizes are offered.

TUG-OF-WAR, open to the district of Beauharnois, for the **SILVER CUP** presented by Messrs. J. C. McMillan, A. E. Mitchell and J. W. Saunders.

LACROSE MATCH
between Huntingdon and Trout River.

Admission to grounds, 15c; children under 12, 10c. Entrance to games, 10c.
Games to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.
PETER McFARLANE,
Secy.-Treas.

New Advertisements. *New Advertisements.*

ROSS BROS. & CO.,
8 & 10 GREY NUN STREET,
MONTREAL.
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, CONTRACTORS' SUPPLIES.

While thanking their numerous friends and patrons for kind remembrances in the past, solicit a continuance, under the assurance that the same prompt and careful attention will be given in the future.

They also beg to advise having appointed **MR. T. K. MILNE** their representative in this district, and trust at his periodical visits to be favored with orders in their line guaranteeing that, quality being taken into account, prices will be found satisfactory.

WANTED.

A Female Teacher for the dissentient school at Port Lewis. A teacher holding a first-class diploma required. Apply to SAMUEL PERCY,
Manager, Port Lewis.
June 30th, 1886. 25tf

NOW ON HAND
—AND—
FOR SALE,

A large quantity of PARIS GREEN, also a great variety of MIXED PAINTS. Try them before purchasing elsewhere. JAMES FORTUNE
Huntingdon, June 30th. 25-tf

Sheriff's Sale.

ON TUESDAY, the sixth of July next, at the registry office of the county of Huntingdon, at ten o'clock in the morning, will be sold a lot of land (121) about two hundred arpents, more or less, situated in the third concession of the township of Hemmingford, in the county of Huntingdon, with a grist mill, a saw mill, dwelling house and other buildings thereon erected, with the reserve of certain emplacements belonging to Joseph Bessette, Cimon Poissant, Thomas Orr, Jeremiah Ryan or their representatives, one small lot near Curran's mill, belonging to W. D. Curran.
PHILEMON LADERGE,
Sheriff.
Beauharnois, 29th June, 1886. 25-1

WOOL WANTED.

The undersigned has a stock of first-class Tweeds, Flannels, and Blankets, to be exchanged for Wool on best terms.

All orders for Carding and Dyeing promptly executed, and good work guaranteed. Rolls for sale.
C. A. LEFEBVRE,
Huntingdon Carding Mill.
Huntingdon, June 14th, 1886. 23-2m

Coal! Coal!

THE undersigned having formed a partnership for the purpose of dealing in COAL of all kinds in this village, would inform the public that they are prepared to take orders for EGG, STOVE, CHESNUT, LEIGH & SMITH'S coal. Best quality of coal delivered in village at *bottom prices* payable on delivery.
ORDER NOW!
Orders left at Marshall's store will be attended to carefully.
MARSHALL & MATHEWS.
Huntingdon, June 23rd, 1886. 24-4

ALEX. McNAUGHTON & BRO.

HAVE now a new stock to show for Summer, consisting of
White Figured Lawns,
Printed Lawns,
Stuff Goods in a great variety of colors,
Ginghams, Prints, Hosiery,
Jerseys, Gloves, Parasols from 45c to $3.50,
Laces, Trimmings, Buttons,
Tweeds, Suitings, Trouserings,
Ready Made Clothing in very best makes for men and boys,
Gents Furnishings,
Hats, hard or soft, Ladies', Gents, Misses, Boys and Childrens fine and medium Boots and Shoes in best styles of makes,
Floor Oil Cloth,
Stone and Chinaware,
Cutlery, Choicest Teas &c.
ALEX. McNAUGHTON & BRO.
Huntingdon, June 23rd, 1886.

READ FARMERS, READ!—Now in stock—Scythes, Snathes, Hay and Barley Forks, Hand Rakes, &c. Job lot Scythes, 50c to 75c, worth 75c to $1.25. Machine Oils, Castor Oil, Machine Oilers, Paris Green, cheap. Remember that I sell Builders' Hardware, Tar Paper, Paints and Oils, cheap. Grind Stones, Screen Wire, Spring Hinges and Catches, Harvest Shoes, Brogans, Men's Fine Shoes. CHOICE GROCERIES CHEAP.—Try our Tea, 4 lbs for $1, 3 lbs for $1, 2 lbs for 75c, 5 lbs for $2. Try our Coffee, 2 lbs for 5c, 2 lbs for 75c, all in the bean, ground as you want it. I still buy all good Butter offered. Eggs wanted.
2t1 GEO. HUNTER.

DOMINION DAY AND TWELFTH OF JULY.—New Suits wanted for the above days. More Job lots. Clothing cheaper than ever. Another Job in Boys' Suits. Men's Suits $4, $5, and upwards. JOB LOTS, JOB LOTS. Boys' Straw and Felt Hats 2c to 45c. Men's Hats cheap. A Job lot of Tweeds, very good value. Agents' Sample Parasols and Sample Gloves, bought at a heavy discount, for sale this week. That Job lot of Dress Goods selling fast. NEW GOODS, Justins, Seersuckers, Lawns, Muslins, Jerseys, &c. New Boots and Shoes, Buttoned Boots, Low Slippers, &c. Job lot Boots and Shoes, 10c per pair up. P.S.—Wool exchanged for Goods.
GEO. HUNTER. 24-1

LIME! LIME!

On and after MONDAY NEXT the undersigned will be prepared to furnish firstclass lime in quantities to suit.
GABRIEL PREVOST,
Powerscourt.
Powerscourt, June 9th, 1886. 1f

F. LEFEBVRE,
Practical Tailor,
(LATE WITH MRS. WM. WALSH)

Would solicit an inspection of his stock, which is now replete with the newest lines of Tweed Suitings for summer wear.

Suits of all kinds
MADE TO ORDER.
All work guaranteed.
Fortune's Block
Chateauguay Street,
Huntingdon, June 10th. 11-ly

DON'T TURN THE PAPER!

The New Store

THIS store is now open to the public with a large assortment of
Teas, Coffees, Spices and General Groceries,
and prepared to sell at the very lowest possible prices as the following will show:
Teas—18 qualities to choose from, 15 to 60c
Coffee—4 do do 20 to 35c
(*all our Coffees are in the bean and will be ground to order.*)
Spices reduced
Granulated Sugar 7½c
Muskavado do 7c
Best Yellow do 6½
Powdered or Pulverized Sugar 14c
Cooking Raisins 10c
Table do 15c
Extra Layer do 22c
Currants 7c
Prunes 9c
Rice 4½
Sago 7c
Soap—Strachan's Gilt Edge 5½
Montreal Laundry Beauty 5c
Codfish 6c
Full line of Canned Goods
Grand assortment of Toilet Soaps
Genuine Chow Chow Pickles 25c
Family Pickles 20c
A well assorted stock of goods at similar reduced prices

We make a specialty of Teas, Coffees and Spices and guarantee to sell at prices which will satisfy every customer.

A staple line of Fishing Tackle at an extra reduced price on account of the advanced season.

This business will be carried on with more system than it was before and we will do honestly with every customer.

Trade given for farm produce.
MONTGOMERY'S OLD STAND,
Cor. King and Rosebelle Sts,
Huntingdon.
Terms Strictly Cash.
A. R. MACDONALD,
Proprietor.
Huntingdon, June 23rd, 1886. 24

A. CHALMERS

Begs to inform the public that having removed to the spacious store formerly occupied by D. Shanks,

ONE DOOR WEST OF THE OLD STAND,

he has now on hand a full line of
CHOICE GROCERIES,
which he offers at prices as low as the lowest.
CONFECTIONERY
manufactured on the premises as usual.
SMALL WARES AND FANCY GOODS
in abundance.
A large quantity of the best
FLOUR
in the market, at $2.50 per 100 lbs.
—ALSO—
ROLLED OATS,
Granulated and Ordinary OATMEAL, &c.
GIVE HIM A CALL.
Huntingdon, June 16th.

LOCAL & DISTRICT.

Dominion Day.

Lookout for the Firemen's picnic on Saturday next.

There was a magnificent electrical display last evening.

About 1,000 people attended the St. Jean Baptiste celebration at St. Anicet yesterday.

The academy and schools in connection are closed for the summer holidays.

Once more Huntingdon Academy leads the Province. The result of the official examination is 15,000 marks for Huntingdon, Lachute next with 9,000. This beats the record.

We are informed that arrangements have been made for an excursion to the city of Montreal on the 4th of August. Particulars will be given in our advertising columns a little later on.

It is rumored that Dominion Day is to be celebrated at Ormstown by games, etc. We have no positive knowledge of it, but probably our confrere of the *Courier* may be able to set our doubts at rest.

On Friday last Andrew Gilmore, Elgin, was before Mr. Justice Shanks at Huntingdon on a charge of having committed an assault upon Thomas Schubert, a farm laborer, on the 14th June. There was only one witness brought to testify and by his evidence the defendant was fully exonerated, and the case was dismissed with costs against complainant.

We would draw attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Ross Bros. & Co., of Montreal, which appears on the fourth page of this issue. They announce that they have secured the services of Mr. T. K. Milne as their representative in this district. A more energetic agent would be hard to find, and we congratulate Messrs. Ross Bros on having secured his services.

Col. Philips, late of the Fourth Hussars, and Col. Ravenhill, of the Royal Horse Artillery, who arrived out from England by the Parisian, are in this country for the purpose of buying horses for the British cavalry and artillery, and also to report on the capabilities of the Dominion as a source of supply in case of war. Horses for this purpose should be from 15½ to 16 hands high, and from 5 to 7 years of age, and for suitable horses the Government price on the other side is £40 stg. each. It is stated that the public requirements of England have amounted for the past ten years to 17,000 a year on an average, so that breeders will easily see that the trade is well worth encouraging.

There was quite a large audience at the Moir Hall on Monday evening to witness the performance by the pupils of the Academy. The programme consisted of music by the Huntingdon orchestra, a couple of songs by the pupils, and the nautical drama entitled "The Turn of the Tide." The whole was very well carried out, and where all did so well for amateurs it is needless to particularize. We must make two exceptions, however; first with regard to Miss Minnie McPhee's representation of *Aunt Rebecca*, which was without doubt far ahead of most amateur performances and by long odds the best we have seen in Huntingdon; and second, Frank Bisset's *Pepper*, "a colored individual." The net proceeds of the entertainment amounted to $60.

In our issue of April 22nd we made reference to the honorable manner in which Mr. Patrick Malady, Stanbridge, had sent to Mr. Jesse Cooper, Elgin, the making of a suit of clothes, in lieu of a piece sold to Mr. Cooper eighteen years ago, and which Mr. Malady afterwards found was not so good as he had represented it to be. It was only by accident he discovered Mr. Cooper's whereabouts last spring, and promptly endeavored to make good the loss the latter had suffered, in the manner stated. Meeting Mr. Cooper the other day he requested us to state that his honest friend's name is Philip, not "Patrick," and that he would ever remember with pleasure not only the honorable manner in which Mr. Malady had acted, in the original transaction as well as in this latter one, but also the spirit of honesty and justice which prompted it. Mr. Malady, we understand, was a prisoner in the hands of the enemy during the first Fenian raid. As such he will doubtless come in for a share of whatever recognition may be accorded the heroes who defended the border in those troublous times, by the Dominion Government, a matter now "under consideration."

An evening lawn festival in connection with St. Andrew's Church, took place on the 24th ult., in the garden and grounds of Dr. Shirriff. Despite of the threatening aspect of the weather, it was a most enjoyable and successful social gathering—one of the best ever held in this village. The garden, which is one of the finest and most extensive in this district was clothed in all the varied beauty of the leafy month of June. Grass and flower and shrub and tree looked their best. The grounds, when "the shades of evening" fell gently over the scene were illuminated with oriental lanterns of many colors. With good taste and pleasing effect, the village band, at intervals during the evening, rendered some sweet and choice selections which blended finely with the vesper notes of the winged warblers on the trees and the cadences of the waters of the river as they rushed in foam over the rapids in the vicinity and flowed out in gentle ripples and murmuring currents by the willow trees. There was a goodly number present—a result gratifying to the many willing workers, both married and single, who had the management of the social in hand, and in particular to Dr. Shirriff and his family whose kindly assistance and courtesy on the occasion were all that could be desired. The proceeds were over $90, from which when the expenses were deducted there remained $72, a first instalment to pay for the new organ in St. Andrew's church. The new organ, it may be stated, is from the local organ company and is a first-class article.

The following is the list of prize winners at the annual shooting match of the Frontier Rifle Association, held last week:—

FIRST OR TRIAL MATCH.

200 yards. 5 rounds 5 entries.

	points	prize
1 James Simpson, 50th Batt....	19	$5
2 E. S. Ellsworth, F. R. A......	18	5
3 Sergt. Fitzsimmons, 50th...	15	4
4 James Cullen, 50th...	12	3
5 Joseph Ross, 50th.........	11	3

FRONTIER MATCH.

200, 400, 500 yards. 7 shots at each range. 22 entries.

1 D. G. McFarlane, 50th, a gold medal presented by Capt. Newton, 5th Royal Scots, 90 points.

2 Lieut. G. McFarlane, 50th, a gold and silver medal presented by Capt. Hood, 5th Royal Scots, 86 points.

3 Capt. Adams, 51st...........	83	6
4 Daniel McFarlane, 50th.....	82	5
5 Lieut. Sloan..................	78	4
6 George Cunningham, 50th	77	3
7 Sergt. Baird, 50th............	76	3
8 R. Baxter, 50th.............	75	3
9 Sergt. Greer, 50th..........	75	2
10 D. Cunningham, 50th.......	74	2
11 Sergt. Smith, 50th..........	72	2
12 Dr. C. H. Wells, F. R. A...	71	1
13 W. H. McNaughton, 51st...	70	1
14 D. McNaughton, 51st.....	67	1

ASSOCIATION MATCH.

400 and 500 yards. 7 shots at each range

1 Sergt. Baird, 50th........... ... 10

2 D. McFarlane, 50th, silver medal, presented by Captain Ibbotson, 5th Royal Scots, 48 points.

3 Sergt Greer, 50th..........	47	6
4 Captain Adams, 51st.......	47	5
5 Sergt Baxter, 50th..........	43	4
6 Lieut McFarlane, 50th......	43	3
7 A M Wright, 50th..........	42	3
8 D Cunningham, 50th.......	40	2
9 Sergt McNaughton, 51st...	40	2
10 D McNaughton, 51st.......	39	2
11 Lieut Sloan, 50th............	38	1
12 Dr C H Wells, F R A.......	37	1
13 W H McNaughton, 51st...	36	1

COMPANY CHALLENGE MATCH

1 No 6 Co 50th	37 Dr Wells' cup and	6
2 No 3 Co, 50th	35	8
3 No 4 Co, 50th	20	6

LADIES' MATCH

1 Capt Adams 51st............ 10
Cup presented by Mrs Col McEachern
2 D Baxter, 50th.................. 19
Pair photo frames presented by Mr J W Saunders
3 Sergt Major Steele, 50th...... 18
Butter cooler presented by Mrs Moir
4 Lieut Sloan, 50th.............. 13
Bread basket presented by Mr J H Gilmore.

SPECIAL.

Necktie presented by Miss Fletcher to person making the most hits in the above match Capt Adams, 51st.
Do 2nd largest No of hits D Baxter, 50th.

SWEEPSTAKES

5 shots at 500 yards

1 D Cunningham, 50th.........	20	2 00
2 Lieut Sloan, 50th.............	19	1.50
3 Sergt Baird, 50th.............	18	1.00
4 Lieut McFarlane, 50th......	16	75
5 D McFarlane, 50th.........	15	75

AGGREGATE IN MATCHES 2, 3 AND 5

D. McFarlane, 50th............... 142
D C R A medal.

A special meeting of the County Council was held on Monday to consider what steps should be taken in regard to the action entered against the corporation by F. X. Dupuis, Advocate, to recover $250, the amount of his bill for services rendered in opposing the Ste. Barbe bill at Quebec last session. Coun. Cameron explained that the special committee previously appointed having been given full powers, they had decided to engage counsel to oppose the bill before the private bills committe of the Legislature, and Mr. Dupuis had been engaged. He thought the fee charged was exorbitant. Other members expressed the same opinion regarding the amount charged. Coun. Barr said he did not mind the excessive charge so much as the hasty manner in which Mr. Dupuis had sued the corporation after having been requested to await their decision. Coun. Johnson, while recognizing that the bill was excessive, thought the best way to settle the matter was to pay it and be done, he therefore moved, seconded by Coun. Barr, the payment of the account, together with the costs, which motion was adopted, Coun. Dupuis declining to vote. The question of repairing the County building was then taken up and it was decided to proceed with the work, the estimated cost being about $1000, and a special rate was levied to cover the same.

Allan's Corners.

Arch'd Ogilvie occupied the pulpit last Sabbath

Mrs. John Wetherston and daughter are visiting in Boston.

Our base ball team are in high merriment when out with their new "dude suits."

The A. C. Quoiting Club will play for the medal at Valleyfield Dominion day. Johnnie be sure to collar the prize.

Be careful when you go to a lawn social not to go alone. Take your semi-weekly associate with you, for a preventive of a very "strong cigar" is quite pleasant.

Our orator is about to write a book entitled "Come Off." We hope he will not forget to insert on the fly-leaf just a few of his idiotic remarks. And if he should succeed in completing his work it would sell at sight if well "scalled."

Our Yankee cheese maker devotes his spare moments in reading; at least we judge so, for he receives about fourteen papers weekly from the "flower garden" from which he came.

LONDON, June 24.—John Bright has issued a manifesto to the electors of Central Birmingham in which, speaking of Mr. Gladstone's home rule proposals, he says: "We are not told by Mr. Gladstone or his colleagues how much or how little of these unfortunate proposals will reappear in the next Parliament. We are asked to pledge ourselves to a principle which may be innocent or most dangerous, as may be explained in future bills. I cannot give such a pledge. The experience of the past three months has not increased my confidence in the wisdom of the administration or in its policy respecting the future government of Ireland. We have before us a principle which Mr. Gladstone and his supporters do not explain. I will not pledge myself to what I do not understand and cannot prove. I do not oppose the views of the Government on account of England more than on account of Ireland. No Irish parliament can be so powerful or just as the united Imperial Parliament at Westminster. I cannot entrust the peace and interests of Ireland, north or south to the Irish parliamentary party to whom the Government now propose to make a general surrender. My six years' experience of them and their language in the House of Commons and their deeds in Ireland make it impossible for me to hand over to them the industry, prosperity and rights of five millions of the Queen's subjects. Our countrymen in Ireland—leastways two millions—are as loyal as the people of Birmingham. I will be no party to a measure thrusting them from the generosity and justice of the united Imperial Parliament. I have written so that nobody may be ignorant of my views. My vote in the recent division has given great grief, but my judgment and conscience made the other course impossible. For forty years I have been a friend of Ireland. Long before any Parnellite now in Parliament or any member of the present Government opened his lips to expose and condemn the wrongs of Ireland I spoke for her people in the House of Commons and on public platforms. It is because I am still a friend of Ireland that I refuse to give her up to those to whom the recently defeated bill would have subjected her. If you re-elect me I shall, to the utmost of my capacity, seek only what I conceive to be for the permanent and true welfare of our country."

The British elections will open in the boroughs on July 2nd and in the counties on July 5th, and will end July 14th.

1886—IMPORTANT NOTICE—1886 GRAND DISPLAY OF NEW SUMMER IMPORTATIONS. WM. THIRD & CO. beg to announce that they have just received and opened out an additional supply of new summer importations, comprising

3 cases fancy dress goods, newest styles.

2 cases linen dress goods, black cashmeres, black paramattas, plain black lustres, black brocaded lustres and nuns veiling.

1 case ladies' plain and fancy mantle and ulster cloths.

4 cases choice prints, muslins, black grenadines and colored French delaines.

2 cases black cashmere shawls, parasols, beaded mantle ornaments, black beaded gimp and fringes, fancy ruching, and ladies' fancy ties.

2 cases beautiful cretonnes, cretonne fringes, lambrequins, window lace curtains, piano and table covers, fancy silk handkerchiefs, ladies' and misses hoop skirts, bustles, fancy dress buttons and trimmings.

3 cases ladies' and misses' stays, black and colored satins, silks, ribbons, mottoes and motto frames, chromos, scrap pictures, photograph albums, Berlin and fingering wool, black and colored fancy yarns, &c.

5 cases English, Irish, Scotch and Canadian tweeds, fancy cotton shirtings, table linens, gentlemen's white and colored dress shirts, umbrellas, satchels, ladies' and gentlemen's white linen handkerchiefs, collars and cuffs, ladies' merino undershirts, gentlemens' merino undershirts and pants.

2 cases ladies', girls, men's and boys white and colored straw hats.

25 cases and trunks of boots and shoes of the latest styles.

6 bales choice carpets, stair and hall floor oilcloths.

1 bales white and grey cottons, canton flannels, tickings, Hollands, white and colored flannels, fancy table damask, &c.

3 bales beautiful wallpaper, paper bordering and window blinds.

7 large cases readymade clothing, comprising gentlemen's and boys tweed suits and linen and lustre coats, gentlemen's linen, tweed and lustre dusters, gentlemen's rubber and fancy tweed rubber coats, men's overalls and overshirts men's and boy's felt hats, &c.

5 Crates crockery and fancy glassware comprising ornamental china tea sets, ornamental lamps, vases, fruit plates, moustache cups and saucers, bedroom sets, silver butter and pickle dishes, fancy pitchers, ornamental plates glass fruit dishes, &c.

Also a fresh stock of choice groceries, woodenware and hardware of every description and an immense quantity of other general merchandise altogether too numerous to mention.

Huntingdon 10th June 1886. WILLIAM THIRD & CO.

P.S.—Ask to see our latest importations of Fancy Goods suitable for Birthday and Wedding Presents—W. T. & Co

Huntingdon to Port Lewis and Montreal.

ON and after MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 14th, the undersigned will run a Stage Line between Huntingdon and Port Lewis, connecting with Steamer "Bohemian." Leaving Huntingdon at 6 a.m., Mondays and Thursdays; leaving Port Lewis Wednesdays and Saturdays on arrival of boat.

Through tickets may be had from the undersigned. Fare to Montreal, 90 cents; return tickets $1.60.
Freight carried at lowest rates.
JOSEPH GENIER.
Port Lewis, June 9th, 1886. 22tf

NERVOUS
DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed *a free trial of thirty days* of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health, Vigor and Manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet in sealed envelope mailed free, by addressing
VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

Card of Thanks.

I the undersigned beg to return my sincere thanks to the public in general, for the support that has been extended to me in the Hotel business during the past forty years; and I hope by strict attention to business, to still receive a share of public patronage. I would also announce that, on and after May 1st, the bar as well as the other parts of the house, will be under my control, and having engaged efficient help, the guests of the House may rely on receiving every attention. As heretofore, I am determined that my table and bar will be supplied with the best.
I have the honor to be
your humble servant,
M. H. MOIR.
Huntingdon, April 28th, 1886 16tf

NOTICE!

C. W. HYDE, of Trout River Lines, begs to announce that he has moved his stock of *Drugs, Medicines, &c.*, to the next door *South* of his former premises, where he will add to his business a stock of general goods such as
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots & Shoes,
in fact everything kept in a first-class General Store.
—o—
All goods sold strictly for *Cash* or *Ready Pay.* The highest **CASH** price allowed for all kinds of Farmers' Produce.
25 PER CENT saved by buying from me for cash or ready pay.
Trout River Lines, May 4th, 1886. 17

A. E. MITCHELL, B.C.L.,
ADVOCATE,
HUNTINGDON.
Will attend all courts in the District. Quick collections, and returns made promptly. 15-ly.

Albion Hotel,
MONTREAL.

THE Proprietors of this well known Hotel desire to announce that they have re-leased the premises so long occupied by them and have renovated and made extensive improvements in its furnishing and equipments.

Thanking the public for the very liberal patronage extended to them during the past fifteen years, they hope by strict attention to the wants of their guests, to secure a continuance of the same.
Stearns & Murray.
Montreal, May 1886. 20-3m

MARATHON.

The imported Clydesdale Stallion Marathon (2911) will stand at the subscriber's stables this season. Terms, $2 at time of service, and $8 additional if in foal. Marathon's pedigree is as follows:—Marathon (2911) by Dunmore Prince Charlie (634); gr-sire, Old Times (579); gr-gr-sire, Lord Clyde (178); gr-gr-gr sire Emperor; dam Malla (1621) by Britain (87) dam of Prince Charlie by Prince of Wales (67). Marathon is also brother to Miss Peso, which is five years old, has never been beaten in the show yard, and sold last season for £1000 sterling. Marathon gained second prize at Stranraer as a two-year-old in a class of 22, commended at the great Centennial at Edinburgh and first at Huntingdon District Show last fall.

Will also stand the [illegible]
YOUNG SIR WILLIAM
Sire, [illegible] the famous Sir Walter Scott owned by Bell Brothers. Terms to insure, $5.
ROBERT NESS,
Proprietor.
Howick, May 18th, 1886. 19m

TAILORING!

OUR shop being now under the charge of a first-class Tailor, we can confidently solicit the patronage of the public. Our stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER
TWEEDS
is the largest and best assortment of
PATTERNS
We have ever shown.

Call and you will find *Prices Right.* We have never been undersold and are in a better position this season than ever to give extra value.

We guarantee all our work
R. N. Walsh.
Huntingdon, 6th May, 1886. 17tf

GLENLYON

WILL stand the season as follows:—Mondays, at Moir's Hotel, Huntingdon, staying over night, leaving for Ormstown Tuesday morning, where he will be at John Sadler's on the south side of the Ormstown bridge till Wednesday noon; thence passing up the River Outarde to Alex Sadler's, where he will stay over night. Friday and Saturday at his own stable. The remainder of the route will be announced next week.
JOHN CARR.
17tf

JUST ARRIVED!
3 CARLOADS!
CARLOAD OF
Swanton Lime.
CARLOAD OF
Salt.
CARLOAD OF
Felt & Tar Paper.
MACHINE OIL—BEST QUALITY!
Paris Green!
DBL. BOILED LINSEED OIL
WM. FORTUNE.
Huntingdon, June 10th. 23tf

TO LET.

THE Billiard Room and Barber Shop at the Moir Hall; singly or together. Apply to
MRS. M. H. MOIR.
Huntingdon, April 8th, 1886. 13tf

AN EGYPTIAN ROMANCE.

A Story of Love and Wild Adventure, founded upon Startling Revelations in the Career of Arabi Pasha.

CHAPTER LVII.

She felt a keen interest in the most trivial themes of harem gossip, and would roll her eyes and clasp her hands at any marvelous narration as though to the manner born. As to Mr. Trezarr, she seldom even enquired after him—such conduct marking the difference between living with a husband twenty years and two hours.

One day the Valide Khanoum came into Nellie's little room with an open letter in her hand and a face that was very cheerful and bright, and addressing the fair girl by her usual affectionate epithet of "Little Sister," said to her in excited tones.

"I am the bearer of good news. I have received a letter from our lord and husband."

"And what news does his letter contain and how is he?" said Nellie, desirous as much to information on several points as she was anxious to put a stop to this indiscriminate praise of one whom she was firmly resolved should never be any more to her than he was at the present moment.

The Valide Khanoum quickly made answer:

"Praise be to Allah and his only prophet, he could not be better and he writes in the highest spirits. Hear what he writes, little sister, for though he writes in Arabic, as a true believer ever should, I will do my best to turn it into, I hope, understandable French."

Nellie nodded her head, for she was too agitated to speak, save when of necessity.

"Our lord and husband is a great man, but I need not trouble you with the commencement of his letter, since it mostly consists of compliments addressed to myself. I will dip into the middle of it at once, where he declares that he has at last got the Feringhee invaders in the hollow of his hand and has had to close it in order to utterly crush them. He next pays many compliments to their courage and the generalship of their chiefs, but says that their graves, nevertheless, await them at Tel-el-Kebir and that in another sun and moon, by which he means a day and night, they will have occupied them and Egypt be free. And now comes the all important part of our lord's letter, little sister. He goes on to say that the very hour in which he is crowned with victory he shall hurry hither and change from conqueror to slave in your presence, but he hopes my kind heart, quick sympathy and good counsel (what sugar plums of speech for the both of us!) have ere now taught us to yield freely and without regret to the inevitable (there you see, little sister, he says the inevitable and so there is no getting out of it,) though, if not, it will not matter much, he adds, for it will only leave him the task he had intended for me, that of teaching you himself to bless the inevitable and to thank Allah that he had not given you to a Ghiour."

At this point the Valide Khanoum glanced up off the letter at her auditor, to note what effect it had made upon her and she uttered a little cry of mingled pity and consternation upon perceiving that her "little sister," as she delighted to call her, had sunk down upon a softly pillowed divan in a dead swoon.

CHAPTER LVIII.

FRANK DONELLY AT LAST CROSSES SWORDS WITH ARABI.

When Captain Donelly fell back with his little force on the main body of his regiment, carrying his wounded and the captured Egyptian battery, he received some praise from the colonel for the success which had attended his reconnaissance, and upon his representations and at his request Pat Monaghan was given a corporal's chevrons on the spot.

It was not the time to rest on a mere handful of laurels, however, for the war upon which they had entered was to be one of the sabre and the spur far more than of the cannon and the rifle.

Within twelve hours of this brush at El-Magfar Sir Garnet Wolseley felt strong enough to press on towards Cairo, for he knew that against an Oriental foe dash and daring were everything. With General Drury Lowe's splendid cavalry brigade, Graham's fire-eating Irish and Scottish infantry and the stolid English guards, under the Queen's third son, the Duke of Connaught, who, if not very quick in the advance, would at all events, be a deuced deal slower in running away, he prepared to carry a strong position at El-Mahuta, ten miles nearer to the capital.

But the Egyptians found out that they only doubled in number the British and so retreated precipitately directly they came in view.

Thereupon, Drury Lowe's cavalry, comprising the Irish dragoons, the Life Guards and an Indian lance regiment, made a sweeping flank movement on Mahsameh station and the railway, hoping to get in their rear and cut them off to a man, but the Egyptians were so swift footed and the ground so bad for cavalry that they failed in this.

By midnight the British vanguard, consisting of General Graham's brigade of 1,500 bayonets, a Bengal lance regiment and our friends the Irish dragoons, were at Khassassin, with their nearest supports half a dozen miles in their rear and the slow moving guards just as far to the rear of them again.

The British van had thus accomplished a quarter of the distance to Cairo with no loss at all to speak of, but now intelligence was gathered that at Tel-el-Kebir, some dozen miles in advance of them, Arabi Pasha had formed a perfect desert Gibraltar, with three lines of defenses, all defended by heavy batteries of Krupp guns, and that there he had displayed the green standard of the prophet and had called together the ulemas to bless his cannon and his cause, all this that his soldiery might be brought to consider defeat impossible.

Such a formidable position defended by so many heavy cannon and manned by five times as many soldiers as the British could bring up against him, formed ample grounds to authorize such hopes and fill him with such convictions.

But at the last moment he had not sufficient patience to wait for the hated foe to immolate themselves in front of the grinning muzzles of his cannon, but on learning how far the British vanguard had pushed ahead of its supports, and its paucity of numbers as well, he resolved to attack it at once with overwhelming odds, roll it up and have done with it.

So he quitted his trenches and advanced on Khassassin in force during the night, hoping to catch General Graham napping, but that gallant commander slept with one eye open, weasel fashion, and his out pickets were too tried soldiers to go to sleep, so the sea-like murmur of the advancing Egyptians was challenged in three different places at once by the wasp-like "ping-ping-ping" of British rifles, and the out sentries retiring on the pickets the alarm spread like lightning, and within five minutes the infantry brigades were falling in at the double and the cavalry trumpets were sounding "boots and saddles."

By this time the Egyptians' shells were whistling into the British camp, fired point blank like cannon balls, and knocking over the red-coated infantry like ninepins.

But before they had done much damage a battery of horse artillery ran their guns up to the top of a sand hill and began to give them cold iron in turn, so that for a little while it was "bowl devil, bowl baker," and when the British infantry deployed as steady as on parade and peppered the dusky foe with their Henri-Martinis, the seasoning was so hot that it seemed to turn their stomachs for fighting.

But hark to the screeching of the railway engines as they bring up long lines of open cars, all crowded with soldiery, to the support of their comrades, and behold away to the left the dark clouds of Egyptian cavalry sweeping across the plain with the evident resolve of outflanking the small British force, even if their further aim is not to drive every mother's son of them into the narrow Fresh Water Canal.

An aide-de-camp at this juncture galloped up to the First Dragoons and saluting the colonel, says tersely, as he points his drawn sword towards the advancing horse:

"The general looks to you to account for those fellows, I am sure I need say no more."

"Not a word, sir, to either me or my men," was the proud retort as the veteran drew his sword.

Its brandish in the air was signal for every trumpet to blow out, for every knee to grip the pigskin, for every foot to turn in and every heel to drop.

Obedient to each brazen sound the regiment formed by the troops changed into serried squadrons and then advanced out into the plain at a rapid trot in a glittering column of squadrons at wheeling distance.

It was a grand sight to see a body of men so cooly advancing to engage a force that outnumbered them by at least five to one, and who were evidently the elite of the enemy's cavalry.

Then, suddenly, a fearful shell fire was opened upon them from a battery on the railway bank, and many a man and horse was rolled over.

But not the slightest apparent confusion in their ranks was occasioned thereby, and Pat Monaghan presumed on their long close intercourse to observe to Captain Donelly, whose horse's tail twitched the newly made corporal's charger's nose,

"Bedad, an' this is a hard pounding, yer honor; but the laugh will be to them who pound the longest."

"Right, my brave fellow, and my heart pounds against my ribs more joyously than it has done for weeks, for he who has stolen my young wife leads that cavalry in person, and I will soon discover whether either his sword or his vaunted talisman can guard his life," responded Frank, as he looked back at Pat with flashing eyes and grinning teeth.

At this moment the gray-haired colonel shouted in clarion-like tones:

"Close up! close up! At them like an iron wedge, my lads? Gallop! Charge!

A joyous ringing shout, a momentary flash of sword blades in the air, the neighing of the war horses rushing to the battle, the blare of trump, the clattering of empty sword scabbards and the jingling of chain bridles was succeeded the next instant by the shock of the charge (for, inspirited by their great leader's presence among them, the Moslem cavalry came to the scratch for once), and then steel rang on steel and horse hit at horse, and there was the horrid noise of cloven skulls and and the thud of falling men, all intermingled with shrill British cheers, the demon-like Arab tecbir or battle cry, curses, shrieks and groans, and now and then a pistol shot, but, strange to say, this latter few and far between.

Amidst the tumultuous sea of swaying human forms and tossing horse's heads it was some little while before Frank Donelly could discover him whom he specially sought, but suddenly in the very thickest of the strife, he found himself face to face with him.

The recognition was mutual, and the next instant their blades were crossed.

Both had been previously whetted, and both Briton and Egyptian were full of the blood lust that is born of such deadly strife.

This, added to the private animosity that each bore unto the other, made them fierce indeed, and they attacked each other so furiously that sparks of fire flew from the tempered steel, and almost immediately they were engaged to the very hilt.

Both were superb swordsmen and each horse knew how to aid its rider by roar, demi-volt and curvet, but the Damascus steed had for once to succumb to the well forged Sheffield blade—for Damascus forging is not what it once was—and Arabi Pasha found himself all in a moment grasping little more than the hilt of his weapon, for nine-tenths of the blade had been whirled into the air.

There was no time to draw a pistol from his holster, for his rival's sword was at his throat, and there was death in that rival's eyes, if it was expressed by human orbs.

"Strike," gasped Arabi in French, "strike! Do I look as though I was afraid to die?"

For a moment longer Frank Donelly struck the aspect of one who could not help even a brother, but then he suddenly lowered his sword point, at the same instant hissing between his teeth:

"Shall a Christian be outdone in generosity by a Moslem? Never. Retain your life at whatever cost to me and mine. I cannot take it," and as though fearful that he might still be tempted to do otherwise, he wheeled his charger sharp round and galloped away.

But by this time the battle was nearly over. The Egyptian infantry were in full retreat and a second or two later the Egyptian cavalry also broke and fled, whilst the Irish dragoons now reinforced by the swarthy Bombay cavalry, pursued them across the desert plain to almost under the guns of the Tel-el-Kebir batteries.

CHAPTER LIX.

THE HOUR OF HER SUPREME TRIAL—HOW WILL IT END?

Let us return once more to Nellie within the gilded bars of her harem prison.

As more and more days passed the enthusiasm of the Cairo population seemed to increase. There was one little window, closely latticed, from which she could obtain just a peep, a diminutive bird's-eye view, of the outer world, and at this window she was never tired of standing.

From it she could see some of the old glittering European shops, now closed and barred with great planks of wood across their fronts. From it, in the failing light of evening, she sometimes saw picturesque Arabs squatting in every conceivable attitude on the sidewalks, with curve of hate upon their lips and upon their frowning brows as they doubtless discussed in all its bearing some lying bulletin from the front, and more than once in the deepest hours of the night the rush of hurrying feet, the shrieking clamour of human voices and the red lurid glow of torches would cause her to rush thither, when as likely as not she would behold some helpless murdered European carried along on a cluster of pike or spear heads, with a rain of blood dropping on the bearers, whilst the surrounding crowd poured forth their hate in every curse and epithet that the Arabic vocabulary is capable of, and whilst casting every matter of abomination at the stripped and often cruelly gashed body of the dead, which was as often that of a woman or an innocent little child as of a strong and stalwart man.

It was impossible, whilst witnessing sights such as these, for Nellie not to feel thankful that her parents and herself were housed as they were, or not to be aware that at the very least, all three owed their lives to the war minister, so that it was only when she came to remember the price that she, individually, would have to pay for that protection that she shuddered.

The settling day could not for long be postponed, she felt sure, and she never doubted but that the Egyptian army, in its o'erwhelming numbers, was again and again beating the mere handful of men that foolhardy English ministers always think sufficient to overcome an Oriental or African foe, forgetting how modern rifles and ordinance equalize the strength of contending soldiery by rendering a quick eye of far greater account than a strong arm.

When we are anticipating the terrible or the unwelcome, time sometimes seems to fly and sometimes to creep, and so it was with Nellie. At last, however, late one evening the Valide Khanoum came rushing into her little room in a state of great excitement and exclaimed:

"He has arrived! Ahmed is at home! He insists on seeing you immediately."

"Oh, I cannot see him to-night. Can you not tell him that I am gone to bed?"

"He will not take that as an excuse, and—and—I dare not urge it as one. For the first time in my life I am afraid of him. I would not refuse him a thing for the world. I suppose his blood is still hot with the fighting and the victories he has won."

Nellie glanced at the older wife and saw that she was deathly pale and trembling as well.

Such a sight was not at all calculated to soothe or encourage her, but rather to impress her with the dread that something dreadful was at hand, she dared not think what.

Acting instinctively, as it were, she raised the mosquito curtains sprang from off her cotton stuffed mattress and began to hurriedly dress herself.

She was not yet presentable, consonant with European ideas of modesty, when heavy steps, accompanied by the clatter of a sword scabbard and the silvery ring of spurs, became audible without, announcing the unwelcome fact that the man who deemed himself her husband had grown tired of waiting the return of his messenger and was coming to seek her in person.

"Oh, don't let him come in!" gasped Nellie. "Keep him out for a little while. Oh, what shall I do?"

"My dear, your shoes are not outside the door. If they were, he would not dare to enter."

"But a word from you would keep him out. Oh, do beseech him not to come in yet."

"I would not cross his will this night for worlds. He looks as though he had the evil eye."

And it was evident, from the way in which the woman trembled, that she was really alarmed.

But Nellie's terror was ten times greater, and her agitation made all her fingers thumbs, as the common saying is, so that she could neither clasp nor fasten anything properly that she was putting on.

At this juncture the footsteps had arrived just outside her curtain door, but the next instant her fears were allayed if not entirely dissipated, by a calm voice saying:

"Directly you are ready to receive me, but not before, I wish to speak a few words to you. Do not be alarmed, little one. I came to you as a friend, nothing more," and hardly were the words uttered when the heavy footsteps were heard receding again. It was very strange.

But not less reassuring than strange, and Nellie's fingers lost their awkwardness and became deft and eager enough. The Valide Khanoum was now able to help her too.

"The dark fit has passed away, I suppose," she remarked. "He spoke gently to you, at all events, and I say this for our lord and master, that when he is gentle with one he is usually so with all. But I felt sure just now that an evil eye had been cast on him."

"I am quite ready now," said Nellie suddenly. "Let us go out and meet him."

"Would you sooner than that he came in here?"

"Yes; certainly, my kind friend."

So the two women, or rather the woman and the girl, raised the curtain and issued forth into the vestibule, the further end of which Arabi Pasha was was pacing to and fro with the quick, eager steps of a tiger in the menagerie as feeding time approaches.

"The dark hour is still on him I fear," whispered the Valide Khanoum as they approached. "Speak to him gently, my dear. Do not venture to oppose his slightest wish whilst he is thus."

Nellie did not answer, for she felt that she could not promise to follow advice.

By this time the war minister heard the soft fall of approaching footsteps, and wheeling sharp around he advanced to meet the two women.

As he moved near to them the lamps of perfumed oil that were hung here and there against the wall showed how deadly pale he was and how strange a light gleamed in his eyes. On his white face there was a spot or two of blood.

"Gazialu, leave us," he said in peremptory tones. But he hastened to add in suitor accents: "For awhile only. I will come to you presently."

The Valide Khanoum answered meekly: "As you will, Ahmed. My lord's will is his slave's life," and dropping her companion's arm, she hurried away as fast as she could.

Nellie could plainly hear her heart beating when her sole friend and protectress had gone, and Arabi Pasha, noticing her trepidation, seized her both hands, and grasping them in his, looked earnestly into her face, whilst he exclaimed in almost tearful accents:

(To be concluded.)

If you wish to color wool, cotton, silk or feathers, use the new Electric Dyes, strongest and best in the world. 10 cents at all dealers.

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OF CANADA.

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Assets, $1,300,000.
Surplus to Policyholders, $525,000.

ASSURE IN THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
WHY? BECAUSE

1. The SUN is a Home Company, investing all its funds in Canada, and has thus a special claim on Canadian Assurers.
2.—It is a strong and progressive Company with large and well invested assets.
3. Its rates are low and its profits to Policy-holders large and equitably divided.
4. The SUN alone issues an absolutely Unconditional Life Policy. Great care is taken in the selection of risks, but when a Policy is once issued, the money is paid on simple proof of the death of the Assured, no matter how, or when, or where. The only condition is the payment of premium.
5. The SUN has not one contested or disputed claim on its books.

J. C. BRUCE, Agent,
42y *HUNTINGDON*

IN A SUB-ARCTIC LAND.

The St. Lawrence Gulf Country—Indians and Mosquitoes—Old Squaws.

[Letter to Brooklyn Eagle.]

On the morning of the Fourth of July we reached Seven Islands bay, a forlorn village, and Hudson Bay company station, where we were visited by Mr. Wilson the agent, an able and intelligent man, who resides here with his wife, they being the only educated persons in the place. A few steps away from his residence connected with his house by a plank walk, is the old Hudson Bay trading house, where the Indians have brought their furs and received commodities in exchange for them for almost a century. It is in shape and dimensions not unlike a New England barn, square, unadorned, with peaked shingled roof and doors and window casings painted a dull, weather beaten red—a type of structure which I have noted as characteristic of the Hudson Bay company, from Labrador to the Saskatchewan.

Mr. Wilson showed us this ancient magazine and told us of the ways of the company with the Indians. In the lower story are ammunition, twine for nets, cloth, tobacco, medicines, flour, lard, pork, sugar molasses and the like, and on the floor above, under the sloping roof, blankets, guns, handkerchiefs, ornaments and odds and ends dear to the aboriginal heart, together with the furs brought in from the winter forages. Otter, bear, martin, silver gray and yellow fox, lynx, wolverine, beaver are beautifully prepared, the fur turned inside—the outside of the skins smooth and fine as parchment.

During the summer months the Indians, or many of them, remain near the station, where they obtain needed supplies from the company, which are balanced against their winter catch of furs. When the fall comes they load their canoes with supplies and material for their winter campaign and depart up the river into the interior, where they build sheltered camps before the snow sets in, from which the men visit their wide circle of traps periodically through the winter, traveling on snow shoes, sometimes as much as thirty or forty miles a day. They are a hardy and enduring race, though in looking about their wigwams, and contemplating them through clouds of flies and mosquitoes, I could not help regarding them as a very inferior aboriginal type, in no way equal in physical proportions or in dignity of carriage to the Chippewas of the Lake Superior region, or the Sioux and other tribes of the plains.

They are docile, however, and tractable, much under the influence of the priests, who come hither periodically and administer to them the rites of the church, for which they evince a profound and sincere reverence. This moral influence has wrought on their conduct; they won't steal any more, as a rule, and don't lie as much as they did, when they have their temporary camps in the forest they carefully extinguish the embers of their camp fires so that the forest shall not be burned up. Formerly they did not care a rap, so long as they personally were not singed by the conflagration which their own carelessness had kindled. Only a few years since eighty miles of forest along the shore was consumed in one of these accidental fires, which no one can entirely prevent.

Although I was assured that some qualities of worth resided in him I could not see in the visible Indian presented to me by the wigwams of Seven Island bay anything which gave promising tokens thereof. He seemed to wear rather a hang-dog, dirty look, had a sickly earth-colored complexion, and was somewhat shambling and slouching in his attitude and movements. Yet Mr. Wilson said some of these men were intrepid and successful hunters, full of pluck, tenacity and endurance. The men were generally idle, smoking their pipes, while all the women, except those who had nursing papooses, were at some sort of work.

Little fires rolling out a thick smoke burned at the entrance of these wigwams, sometimes inside to keep the mosquitoes away, though that achievement seems hopeless, so beleaguering and myriad were they, almost clouding the heavens and filling the air with a pervasive hum, which I knew stretched across the forests to the limits of summer and the edge of the polar frost—an insect zone more terrible to penetrate than the wastes of Gobi, or the sand storms of the Chorasmian desert. It took the captain and three volunteer aids to keep them away from our artist while he was making a sketch of a wigwam, and even with that defense he was nearly consumed. Yet the Indians didn't seem to mind it.

I could not see that the cluster of bright eyed boys which gathered around us and looked at us curiously, yet timidly, noticed them in the least, nor those two hideous old squaws, with faces like wrinkled leather, who sat beside a nascent canoe sewing its bark sides together with threads of deer sinew, though indeed the latter was little wonder, as their skins seemed impervious to the bite of any insect which has hitherto straddled into the knowledge of mankind. They stitched away with dim eyes, while the sun went down and shot its last beam across their witch-like faces, in no way mindful of us or our curious contemplation of them. Weird women! With countenances as sharp and unearthly as those that fronted Macbeth upon the heath. I can see them, yet spectrally transfigured in that purple flood of sunset, its luster but lifting them into a higher line of ugliness and making them look more Hecate-like than ever.

Alpaca Goats in Asia.

[Chicago Herald.]

Alpaca goats have been discovered in Asia Minor whose hair excels that of the South American alpaca, and a very silky, soft alpaca fabric results from its manufacture.

Arkansaw Traveler: Yer kan impose on er enemy an' he dosn' think much erbout it, but when yer imposes on er dear frien' he is dun wid yer fur life.

Arabs Catching Sharks at Aden.

[Gentleman's Magazine.]

The way the Arabs catch sharks is very curious and interesting, and is somewhat similar to playing a heavy salmon, only no rod is used. A hook of soft iron wire is made very sharp and baited with a lump of garbage of some kind, usually a piece of shark too rancid even for a slave, and the line, which is small and very slackly spun, is wound round for some little distance from the hook with thin sheet lead, both to protect it from the teeth of the fish and to act as a sinker, and the other end is made fast to a huge calabash which acts as a float. When a shark takes the bait he tows the calabash about, but can not sink it for any length of time, and the fishermen then set off after him in their canoe, and when they get hold of the line they play their captive until he is nearly drowned.

The shark that was now on the hook was proving a tartar, and before the two boats came near the canoe which was paying him was capsized, and the half dozen men who formed her crew [illegible] into the water. "Give way, my [illegible] said the lieutenant, and both boats [illegible] away, the crews straining every [illegible] to save the swimmers from their [illegible] position, the water literally [illegible] with sharks, and in a few [illegible] the men were picked up and [illegible] canoe righted. The Englishmen, [illegible] all their nation, fond of sport, next [illegible] after the float, which could be seen being towed hither and thither as the shark tried to free itself from the incumbrance, but the Arabs, when they saw their intention, shouted and gesticulated to prevent them from doing so, and a second canoe put off from the dhow to assist in playing the shark.

With some little trouble the line was again secured, and after about two hours' hard work, during which Johnny Shark several times nearly mastered his captors, he was at length killed and dragged upon the rocks, where the English, as he was such a huge monster, had the curiosity to measure him, when he proved to be the enormous length of thirty-three feet ten inches. This was the largest shark they had ever seen, though both boats had had oars dashed at by the ravenous brutes, and on one occasion the same whaler, when boarding a dhow at night from the ship, had her rudder carried away by one.

The Royal English Plate.

[Manchester [illegible] Truth]

A large amount of very valuable plate was sent to Osborne from Windsor castle for the royal wedding. The necessity of bringing everything from London or Windsor was one of the most tiresome and expensive matters connected with the affair; but as to the plate, the lord steward ought not to have allowed it to be taken to Osborne, where there could be no adequate arrangements for its safe keeping. It is said that plate to the value of 50,000 pounds sterling was temporarily removed from Windsor. The plate there is worth, in round figures, nearly 2,000,000, and it is all crown property—which means practically that it belongs to the nation. If a single spoon were lost, it would have to be replaced by the queen.

Full lists are kept by the lord chamberlain and the lord steward of the pictures, china, plate and furniture at the royal palaces which belong to the crown as distinguished from the private property of the queen, and whenever a crown article of any kind is moved from one palace to another a memorandum of the fact is registered, in order that in due course it may be reclaimed for the palace to which it properly belongs. Pictures are often transferred, but hitherto the crown plate has always been kept at Windsor. When there is a state banquet at the castle, the plate on the tables is usually worth at least [illegible]50,000 pounds sterling, and, considering the superhuman cleverness of thieves in these days, it may be hoped there will be no more such slovenly arrangements as characterized the recent wedding. It is said that the Windsor crown plate was actually deposited in one of the tents in the Osborne grounds.

Refuges of the [illegible] Diagnostician.

[illegible]

To think that any one can be a good specialist without a thorough knowledge of the broad foundations of medicine is as absurd as to suppose that a man could settle "the doctrine of the enclitic De," or unravel the subtleties of the Latin subjunctive without knowing the general principles of grammar. On the other hand, general physicians who treat all complaints "constitutionally" are frequently to be met with. The harm done in the latter case is very serious, for the neglect of local measures is irremediable, when destruction of important parts or narrowing of vital passages has taken place.

How often is "general debility" accountable for symptoms for which a well defined local cause could easily be found by those who know where and how to seek for it! How many local sins has "rheumatism" been made to answer for and "gout," that refuge of the destitute diagnostician! As for those universal scapegoats, the "stomach" and the "liver," the local symptoms which these organs are credited with the power of producing are as the sands of the seashore. "Nerves" also—the modern synonym for the obsolete "spleen" and the still more recent "vapors" stand many a puzzled pundit in good stead when pressed for an explanation of sensations and symptoms.

A Handy Microscope.

[Exchange.]

A microscope having a bent body tube is a recent scientific instrument. It is intended to combine the advantages of keeping the stage horizontal and enabling the observer to keep his body in a convenient position.

Didn't Notice It.

A recent earthquake in France affected only the chalk formation of the earth's surface, and was neither heard nor felt by men at work in the coal mines beneath.

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